

## EC Copter Shot Down By Yugoslavs All 5 Observers Killed, The Federal Military Admits Responsibility

By Chuck Sudetic  
New York Times Service

KNIN, Yugoslavia — Five European Community military observers were killed Tuesday when their helicopter was shot down by a federal army MiG fighter jet over a rural area about 50 kilometers north of Croatia's capital, Zagreb, Croatian officials said.

Some six hours after the incident, which is the most flagrant violation of the United Nations-inspired cease-fire, federal authorities admitted responsibility. The cease-fire has virtually brought a halt to hostilities involving Croatian, federal and Serb forces since it took effect on Friday night.

"Today at 2:09 P.M. in the approximate region of Varazdin a Yugoslav Army jet brought down one and damaged a second helicopter of the European Community's observer mission," said the Yugoslav Defense Ministry in a statement issued in Belgrade.

"Those responsible will be prosecuted," the statement read, adding that an urgent inquiry has been ordered.

Yugoslavia's Serb-dominated rump presidency announced that it had suspended the commander of Yugoslavia's air force, General Zvonko Jurjevic.

Croatian officials in Zagreb blamed Serbian forces for the attack, because the MiG jet that brought down the helicopter was from the pro-Serbian Yugoslav Army.

The cease-fire accord, signed Thursday by Croatian and Yugoslav Army officials, explicitly forbids both Croatia and the Yugoslav Air Force from using the air for military operations.

[In Lisbon, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that because the Yugoslav federal forces shot the helicopters had not been shot down deliberately. Portugal hoped the peace process would not be endangered, Reuters reported. Portugal holds the EC rotating presidency.

[The spokesman said the ministry believed that the communiqué "clarifies the incident," adding, "We remain hopeful that since it was not a deliberate act by the Serbian authorities, the peace process will not be endangered."

[In Brussels, the EC called for a thorough investigation. The Associated Press reported. The EC ordered its own inquiry and recalled that all Yugoslav parties had agreed to ensure the security of observers.]

The Yugoslav Defense Ministry statement gives no indication of why the MiGs were in the air over Croatia or who ordered them to fire. The unusually speedy admission of Yugoslav Army responsibility indicated, however, that authorities in Belgrade were eager to salvage the cease-fire and to suggest that the actions had been carried without their express approval.

"I saw the plane fire on the helicopter,"



President Bush jumped into a demonstration of kemari, a soccerlike game, during his visit Tuesday to Kyoto, to head the ball several times, to the surprise of onlookers. He stopped after being told that this was not allowed under the game's rules. Barbara Bush is at right.

## Bush Bids For Friends A Concerted Effort To Build Goodwill

By Michael Wines  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Soon enough, President George Bush may face down the Japanese in what some call a titanic struggle over his nation's economic future. But on Tuesday, opening a four-day state visit to Japan to discuss trade and security issues, the president was trying his utmost to build bridges, not wreck them.

He played tourist at a revered ancient palace. He engaged an astonished circle of middle-aged Japanese men in a slightly goofy, highly telegraphic version of an old Japanese game. He waxed enthusiastic to

college students about brotherhood and understanding. In the center of Japan, he undertook that most American of political tasks — a ribbon-cutting at a new store — and talked about how it brought the two cultures together.

In all of this, often over a din of brass bands and luscious cheer, Mr. Bush sought to avert the unflattering image that his stopover has acquired in Japan, that of a strong-arm raid on Tokyo's mercantile system and even its national treasury.

"I will do my level best as president of the United States to preserve and strengthen the important relationship between Japan and my country," he said Tuesday. "It has a lot to do with world peace. It has a lot to do with world economic stability. It has a lot to do with two great economic and democratic countries working together, setting an example for other countries around the world."

But while he and his aides were rewarded with friendly crowds and a notable absence of protesters, it was not at all clear how long that veneer of hospitality would remain intact.

Aides to Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa were reported to remain deadlocked with U.S. officials over demands that Japanese automakers dramatically increase purchases of U.S.-made components, even beyond a commitment to buy an additional \$7 billion in U.S.-made parts by 1995.

Automobiles and related products are responsible for three-fourths of the \$41 billion yearly trade deficit that Washington runs with Tokyo.

The tension over the visit was further heightened by the heads of Detroit's Big Three automakers, who stepped off Air Force One directly behind Mr. Bush Tuesday evening and promptly struck a frosty tone toward their Japanese hosts.

The chairman of the Ford Motor Co., Harold Poling, said Tuesday night that Japanese consumers buy so few American cars because they are too enamored with luxury makes such as Mercedes and

## U.S. Export Demands Slow Talks With Japan

Tokyo Offers Incentives  
To Increase Imports by  
\$10 Billion in 2 Years

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Difficult talks on what could amount to a new approach to managing trade between Japan and the United States bogged down on the first day of President George Bush's visit here, as negotiators worked late into the night Tuesday unable to resolve tough American demands for increased Japanese imports.

In its effort to demonstrate that it is prepared to take major steps to purchase more American products and narrow a growing trade imbalance, Japan announced late Tuesday a host of incentives to make it easier for American companies to sell their goods in Japan and to third countries.

The package, some of whose measures merely expanded programs announced previously, included subsidized loans and voluntary targets for imports by Japanese corporations. It also included expansion of a program under which the government offers low-cost financing to promote the export of American goods to developing countries receiving Japanese foreign aid.

Noboru Hatakeyama, the vice minister for International Trade and Industry, said that the

A Japanese weekly asks about Bush: Isn't he just "that auto salesman?" Page 2.

measures would increase Japanese imports over the next two years by more than \$10 billion. He said it was not certain how much of that would be in American goods, but Japanese newspapers have reported that a majority of the incentives would target products from the United States.

What has struck many here is that the effect of all these measures and those still under negotiation will be a large increase in the level of government intervention in the market to try to increase U.S. exports and reduce Japan's trade surplus. Both sides have gone out of their way to express their conviction that markets must remain free, but the trade package emerging under enormous political pressure from Mr. Bush's visit will amount to managed trade, many Japanese and some Americans acknowledge.

A key issue still being negotiated, officials on both sides indicated, is how much worth of American autos and auto parts the Japanese will promise to acquire in coming years. Under a voluntary program, Japanese auto companies have said they will increase their purchases of U.S.-made autos and parts to \$17.4 billion by 1995, from about \$9 billion now. The United States is said to be asking for a higher figure.

Officials on both sides have avoided referring to this, or the other measures, as targets. The Bush administration has insisted that its only aim is to remove barriers to the free flow of goods between the two countries and to halt exclusionary business practices in Japan.

"In the cause of free and open trade, we want agreements that produce permanent improvement in access and in U.S. sales to Japanese markets and permanent improvement in the lives of Japanese consumers," Mr. Bush said Tuesday in western Japan, where he attended the opening of a store built by the New Jersey-based Toys 'R' Us chain.

"We didn't ask them to make concessions," insisted Robert C. Stempel, chairman of the General Motors Corp., who is one of 18 senior U.S. executives accompanying Mr. Bush. "We're not asking that they give us anything. We're just asking to compete."

That, however, does not appear to be the case.

In the mid-1980s, the Reagan administration negotiated an agreement with Japan to increase the U.S. share of Japan's market for semiconductors, or computer chips, to 20 percent, saying that U.S. manufacturers had been unfairly excluded from the market. Later, however, Mr. Bush's trade negotiators insisted that they were opposed to setting such targets.

The tense negotiations taking shape here this week appear to mark a step toward reversing course again.

"We are facing a dilemma," Mr. Hatakeyama said. "Theoretically speaking, this type of thing would be better not to exist. But we are experiencing a large trade imbalance with the rest of the world, and we think it would be good for the Japanese government to try everything she can."

He insisted that in Japan the government cannot dictate to private companies, since it has an open economy. He described the programs

## Through Secret Arms Deals, Iran Seeks to Dominate Gulf

By Jack Nelson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Through secret deals with Russia, North Korea and other countries, Iran is conducting a multi-billion-dollar arms buildup that is fast making it the dominant military power in the Gulf region, according to U.S. government sources.

Through the buildup, which includes purchases of Su-24 Soviet attack fighter-bombers and advanced MiG-29 fighters, as well as tanks and other arms, Iran already has achieved parity with Iraq, long the region's strongest military force, the sources said.

And many of the purchases reportedly have come through extraordinary Russian military equipment sales, in which the economically hard-pressed republic is selling off material from the former Soviet Army's vast weapons inventory in a desperate bid for foreign currency.

"It's a cash-and-carry deal at cut-rate prices, and arms bazaars are sprouting up all over the place," a source said.

A Bush administration official said: "The buildup has been across the board in conventional arms and unconventional in the areas of missiles and nuclear research. Our concern is not just what they are accumulating, but what they plan to do with it."

The official refused to provide details on the "nuclear research."

President George Bush said others have repeatedly said that existing controls over Soviet nuclear weapons remain adequate to safeguard against their unauthorized use or diversion. But some officials have expressed concern that nuclear weapons know-how could find its way into the hands of other governments as a result of political and economic upheavals.

In Washington intelligence circles, there were rumors of multimillion-dollar T-72 tanks being sold by Russians to Iran for as little as \$50,000 each. A U.S. official said he could not confirm the price, but he said, "They are selling armaments at greatly reduced prices."

The armament purchases apparently are being made through government-to-government deals, but the official said, "There has been some leakage of tanks and smaller armaments to international arms dealers that are being sold at arms bazaars."

"It includes small arms and artillery and such things as armored vehicles," he said.

Privately, U.S. officials, as well as Iran's Arab neighbors, view the buildup with increasing concern.

Saudi officials also find the buildup "unsettling," a Saudi source said. But the Saudis have been somewhat reassured by

## Talks on Aiding Ex-Soviets Set for Jan. 22

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States elaborated Tuesday on its plans for an international conference to deal with the economic crisis in the former Soviet Union, saying it would receive up to 60 nations and international organizations on Jan. 22 and 23 to coordinate aid.

The plans were announced as military and economic disputes shook the new Commonwealth of Independent States. Angry shoppers forced some cities to roll back price increases, and former Soviet soldiers refused to pledge allegiance to Ukraine.

The Washington conference on aid for the former Soviet republics was proposed by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d last month to discuss ways to help feed and shelter the people of the republics through the winter and to plan for the future.

Margaret D. Tutwiler, the State Department spokeswoman, said "The coordinating conference for assistance to the republics of the former Soviet Union will convene at the State Department in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 22 and 23."

"The purpose of the conference is to better divide our labor and responsibilities to help meet immediate and drastically increasing humanitarian needs in the republics."

Miss Tutwiler said the list of conference participants was not yet complete. The conference will be at the foreign ministers' level and will include international financial organizations.

She said work would focus on critical short-term needs of food, medicine, energy and shelter, technical assistance and logistics for distributing aid.

"The coordinating conference will work toward helping the people of the republics help themselves to get through the winter and to ensure that together we take the right steps this winter, spring and summer to ensure a better situation next winter," Miss Tutwiler said.

Foreign ministers from European, Asian and Middle Eastern countries have said they will attend. But France, which has as-

## No Slump on Wall Street as Pay Soars

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — When Warren E. Buffett became chairman of scandal-ridden Salomon Brothers Inc. last year, he was widely urged to use his new job as a command post in the battle against Wall Street greed.

It did not take long for him to act. Even though profits soared in 1991 at Salomon Brothers, year-end bonuses were reduced for more than two-thirds of its top executives. Mr. Buffett warned "mediocre" executives they could quit if they did not like the cuts.

But Mr. Buffett's campaign has had virtually no effect elsewhere on Wall Street, where paychecks swelled to record levels last year. While the rest of the U.S. economy languished in recession, the securities industry benefited from sparkling gains in the stock and bond markets and earned its best profits in five years.

Now much of that money is being funneled into the pockets of securities traders and investment bankers via big year-end bonuses.

"Some selected players could be getting double what they got last year," said Ronald J. Diorio, a vice president and partner of Korn-Ferry International, a leading executive search firm. "You could be talking increases in bonuses from \$500,000 to \$1 million." Such bonuses are paid on top of base salaries that range from \$150,000 to \$200,000 at senior levels.

Several high-ranking Wall Street executives said they were unhappy about the trend, even though they personally pocketed much bigger paychecks than a year ago.

These executives, who spoke on condition that they remain anonymous, said that the industry made real progress in curbing its appetite for mammoth bonuses in the lean year of 1990, but that it now has gone straight back to its greedy old ways.

They expressed worry that the rich pay-

## Plagiarism Device Stalks Stolen Phrases

By Philip J. Hiltz  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Few scientists have engendered more emotion than Walter Stewart and Dr. Ned Feder — and that was before they invented their little "plagiarism machine."

"You put the papers in here," Mr. Stewart said as he bent over a scanner, peering through thick glasses bound to his head by a rubber band. The scanner digests the paper, transforming it into a computer file. "It can look at two documents, or compare one paper to a whole field of papers, and it boldfaces text whenever 30 characters or more are identical."

In principle, the entire literature of science could be scanned for plagiarism with this device, Mr. Stewart said.

But it seems unlikely that anyone would be willing to spend the time or money to do that. Rather, the machine will most likely continue

to be used when plagiarism is suspected. The machine can compare the work of an author with the rest of the literature in the field for any instance of copying.

Mr. Stewart and Dr. Feder work in two narrow rooms in the subbasement of the headquarters of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

One of the rooms is filled with computer equipment and several humming, blinking screens. The other room contains ceiling-high stacks of paper, tidily arranged in file folders, which in turn are arranged in boxes.

Here, they have just begun to read articles into the machine, inserting about 7,000 articles and books from two fields of science so far.

Plagiarism, the appropriation of another author's words or ideas, is a much despised crime in the academic world, where intellectual honesty is paramount.

Any device that helps detect or deter such a

blot on science might seem to deserve the heartfelt support of scientific leaders. But the machine developed by Mr. Stewart and Dr. Feder has not received a rapturous welcome so far.

"I find it chilling," said Dr. Maxine Singer, president of the Carnegie Institution, a research organization in Washington. "We don't normally in our society go looking for behavior not consistent with accepted practices."

"I don't know why in science we have to do these more threatening kinds of things," Mr. Stewart and Dr. Feder "may be well-intentioned," Dr. Singer said, but she does not make the same allowance for their machine.

"Of the various uses modern technology would be put to," she said, "this machine is one we don't expect. We would have expected



NUCLEAR INSPECTION — Ambassador Chon In Chan announcing Tuesday in Vienna that North Korea will sign an agreement on the inspection of its nuclear facilities. Page 2.

## Russia Applies for IMF Admission

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Russia has applied to join the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in a move designed to win financial backing for its transition from communism to capitalism.

The Bush administration urged both the IMF and the World Bank last week to give early consideration to membership for the states of the former Soviet Union.

The IMF also said that Azerbaijan had applied to join. The republic is also expected to seek membership in the World Bank. Ukraine filed applications with both organizations last month.

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Air France and partners are buying into the Czechoslovak airline. Page 11.

Dow Close The Dollar in New York  
DM 1.5066  
DM 1.5886  
Up 4.70  
Yen 123.90  
3,204.83  
PF 5.1436

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# How Japan Media View Bush's Visit: 'Auto Salesman'

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service  
TOKYO — In a slur that still burns, Charles de Gaulle once referred to a visiting Japanese prime minister as "that transistor salesman." The Japanese media revived that 30-year-old insult on Tuesday and applied it in another form to George Bush.

"What is Bush as he comes here with a team of American business leaders?" sniped the photo magazine Weekly Jewel. "Isn't he just 'that auto salesman'?"

The de Gaulle dig and others of equal sting were repeated across the Japanese media as the wary nation greeted the president of a country that is an obsession for the Japanese in good times and bad. The most common criticism was that Mr. Bush has diminished his own stature by focusing his long-awaited Asian trip on securing help for the U.S. economy.

The national newspaper Mainichi Shimbun, which has praised Mr. Bush warmly in the past, said, "It's impossible to admire the president's tactics of complaining and demanding concessions."

A common caricature in editorial cartoons depicted Mr. Bush as a child waiting for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to give him an *otoshidama* — Japan's equivalent of a Christmas stocking — stuffed with money.

As befits a country where large majorities say they consider the United States their favorite foreign country, much of the reception was friendly. Most important for Mr. Bush, he got warm greetings and promises of significant trade assistance from Mr. Miyazawa and other leaders of the dominant Liberal Democratic Party.

And many of the Japanese people who lined up to wave as the president's enormous black limousine negotiated narrow streets evidently saw Mr. Bush as something more than an auto salesman.

When the TV cameras approached one bystander with the inevitable question — "How does it feel?" she replied: "I thought, 'Hey! I just saw the man who ran the Persian Gulf war!'"

In the media, though, most assessments were much rougher. The commentary fell generally into three categories: expressions of friendship for Mr. Bush and the United States, complaints of "bullying" by the American "tyrant," and accusations that Americans are in a recession because of their own self-indulgent habits.

Some of the national newspapers, including Yomiuri Shimbun, ran special sections to greet the president and report on the increasing interdependence between the world's two richest countries.

Yomiuri featured a glowing description of the United States by the Japanese pop singer Hiroshi Kuroki, who lives in New York. Referring to a core lesson drilled into every student in regimented Japan — "The nail that sticks out gets hammered down" — the singer wrote, "What I like is that America is a country where the uneven nail doesn't get hammered."

Several weekly magazines have hit the stands with angry articles complaining that Mr. Bush is a bully who is squeezing Japan for economic help because of his own mistakes.

The Weekly Jewel accused Mr. Bush of committing what is, by Japanese standards, an acute faux pas.

"Bush has charged into the house without taking off his shoes," the magazine said, "and now he's even demanding payment."

In sharp contrast to this "bully" assessment, another line of criticism is that the United States is a sick country pleading for help in the form of special favors and concessions. Some of these commentaries have quoted Washington Post and New York Times editorials that criticized Mr. Bush for trying to use Japan as a scapegoat.

"We urge America to put its own house in order," said an editorial in Asahi Shimbun, a liberal national newspaper. "The Americans' vigor has been sapped by growing discrepancy between rich and poor, decline in the standard of living of the middle class and the loss of confidence in the future."

## BUSH: Talks on Trade Bog Down

(Continued from page 1)

as "a kind of moral campaign" to persuade Japanese companies to import more. As he pointed out, 88 Japanese corporations have completed so far.

Mr. Hatakeyama also insisted that the figures being discussed were not import targets. They were, he said, estimates.

So far, the Trade Ministry reported, Japanese corporations that account for more than 50 percent of Japan's imports and exports have said they would participate in the voluntary program to increase imports and tie-ups with foreign suppliers.

These range from agreements by Japan's big automakers to sell American cars through their sales networks — for instance, Toyota will sell GM cars — to programs to permit more U.S. auto parts concerns to participate in the design of key parts and components for Japanese autos.

Tax breaks and subsidized loans will be offered to help foreign companies seeking to locate in Japan, a means of attracting more foreign direct investment into Japan from the current trickle. The government will also establish a company to help foreign companies recruit Japanese staff. Under certain conditions foreign companies entering Japan will be offered government loan guarantees to help them obtain needed bank loans.

The Japanese government said it would also expand a program under which it offers trade financing to promote American exports to projects in developing countries underwritten by Japan. Under this program, being done in cooperation with America's Export-Import Bank, the Japanese government said it was likely to finance more than \$10 billion in projects over the next several years, and that the greater part of the imports for these development projects would come from the United States.

That still leaves the negotiators wrestling with the politically sensitive issue of setting markers or goals for sales of U.S. automobiles and parts. It also does not include measures that are expected to be announced by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, who arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday after a surprise announcement here Monday that he was coming.

An unusual level of secrecy has been maintained around Mr. Brady's visit, but there has been wide-spread speculation that he will be trying to work out financial measures to increase American exports. It has been speculated that the plan may include an agreement with Japan to lower the value of the dollar against the yen.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has said in recent days that Japan feels obligated to aid the United States out of compassion for its deep economic problems.

## IRAN: Aiming at Gulf Dominance

(Continued from page 1)

the positive tone that has continued to mark diplomatic initiatives by Iran.

The buildup has caused "grave concern" in Israel, which remains a target of Iranian terrorists.

"We're watching it closely," an Israeli official said, "knowing that Iran is exporting its Islamic fundamentalism and is sponsoring terrorist activity, such as helping the Hezbollah in South Lebanon and encouraging terrorist acts against Israel."

In the past, Israel has supported a stronger Iran as a counterforce to the Iraqi military machine. But with Iraq devastated by last year's war with U.S.-led Western allies and weakened by United Nations-sponsored economic sanctions, Israel now sees a more powerful Iran as a greater menace.

Despite serious misgivings about Iran's role in terrorism and its long-time hostility toward the West, U.S. officials point out that Iran recently has moderated its policies and was responsible for helping free Western hostages held in Lebanon. Moreover, they say, a more powerful Iran could prove to be a valuable force in the U.S. campaign to topple Saddam Hussein.

## TOUR: Bush Tries to Project Friendly Image in Japan

(Continued from page 1)

BMW, not because American cars are poorly made. Japanese bought more than 130,000 German-made automobiles in 1990, but only about 30,000 American models, and 9,500 of those were Hondas assembled in the United States.

Mr. Poling's counterpart at the struggling Chrysler Corp., Lee A. Iacocca, was contemptuous of suggestions by some Japanese officials that American quality problems, not Japanese trade barriers, were at the root of U.S. automakers' poor sales record in Japan.

"We're not that stupid," Mr. Iacocca said. "We know our problems. They don't have to preach to us." Mr. Iacocca, Mr. Poling and the General Motors chairman, Robert C. Stempel, are among 18 corporate leaders whom Mr. Bush invited to Tokyo last month as part of his state visit.

Behind the scenes, the president's aides worked Tuesday to bury public expectations that Japan would make major concessions in the trade talks.

Instead, they played up the international security aspects of Mr. Bush's visit. They include the signing of a largely ceremonial "Tokyo Declaration," that pays tribute to Japan's growing global influence and sets out ways in which the nation can work with the United States in addressing world problems and regional crises.

Bush administration officials said that Mr. Miyazawa's government also may agree to pay more of the cost of U.S. military forces patrolling the Pacific.

When Mr. Bush left Washington for his Asian tour, he said that his primary object was to "relentlessly pursue our mission to create jobs and restore prosperity for all Americans."

On Tuesday, an administration official took a different tack, saying, "You've got to look at this in the broader historical perspective of what just happened to the Soviet Union, and the end of the Cold War."

None of this appeared to faze Mr. Bush, who broke stride from a frenetic four-nation tour of the Western Pacific to play good-will ambassador.

On arriving from Seoul early Tuesday, he and Barbara Bush visited Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital, to tour the restored Shishinden palace, once home to Japan's emperor.

Outside the palace, the president saw several men in brightly colored ceremonial garb engaged in a round of *kenari*, a game in which players kick a deerskin ball to and from each other, taking care to keep it from touching the ground.

Suddenly, Mr. Bush jumped into the circle of astonished men, attacking the horsehair-stuffed ball with



Mrs. Marcos making her announcement Tuesday, "after consulting with our oppressed citizens."

## Marcos Says She'll Run for President

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

MANILA — Imelda R. Marcos announced Tuesday that she would run for president to succeed Corason C. Aquino, a move that is certain to increase pressure on Mrs. Aquino to seek a second term.

"After months of direct consultations with our poor and oppressed citizens," Mrs. Marcos said, "I have decided to run for office to seek the presidency by submitting to the democratic process."

Mrs. Marcos, who returned home from exile in November to face dozens of criminal charges of corruption and tax fraud, made the announcement after she was arraigned Tuesday before a special anti-graft court in Manila.

In the court session, Mrs. Marcos pleaded not guilty to six criminal charges that she helped create corporations in Switzerland that were used to loot the Philippine treasury.

Mrs. Marcos, the widow of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, said she would seek the candidacy of the Philippine Nacionalista Party, an opposition group that also includes Mrs. Aquino's estranged vice presi-

dent, Salvador H. Laurel, who is himself seeking the presidency in an election that is to be held in May.

Mrs. Aquino, insisting that she will not seek a second term, said she plans to announce her choice for successor this month.

But friends and relatives of Mrs. Aquino's said the entry of Mrs. Marcos in the race will most likely force the president to consider a second term. Mrs. Aquino is known to believe that Mrs. Marcos played a role in the assassination of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., in 1983.

## North Korea To Sign Pact On Nuclear Inspections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — North Korea announced Tuesday that it would sign an agreement this month providing for outside inspection of its nuclear facilities, which the United States, Japan and South Korea fear are being used to develop weapons.

The step is a dramatic one that is bound to advance the momentum toward reconciliation of the two Koreas after more than four decades.

South Korea, which has said that the nuclear issue is crucial to better relations, responded to the announcement by canceling its large-scale annual military exercises with the United States.

The North Korean Foreign Ministry said in a statement: "The government of our republic decided to sign the nuclear safeguards accord in the near future and have it ratified through legal procedures at the earliest possible date."

In Vienna, Ambassador Chon In Chan said his country would sign the safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is based in Vienna, during the last week of January. He said "all facilities" would be included in the inventory to be submitted as a basis for international inspectors to visit North Korea.

He said the accord with the agency would be ratified as soon as possible. But it was unclear whether that would be before the next round of talks between the Korean prime ministers, which is scheduled for mid-February.

A spokesman for the South Korean Defense Ministry, Yoon Chang Ro, said the decision to cancel the U.S.-South Korean military exercise applied to this year only. He left open the possibility that future exercises could be held.

During a visit to Seoul on Monday, President George Bush said that he and President Roh Tae Woo were prepared to call off new measures this year if North Korea accepted measures verifying that it was free of nuclear arms. All U.S. nuclear weapons were removed from South Korea late last year.

U.S. officials have said that the North Korean nuclear program was within a couple of years of producing armaments. Pyongyang has replied that its nuclear program is peaceful, but until now it had refused to allow independent verification.

Japan has made normalization with North Korea conditional on verification that North Korea poses no nuclear threat. With normalization, it is believed Japan will offer substantial economic aid.

(AP, Reuters)

## For Japan, Right-Hand-Drive Ford Cars

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. will ship Ford Probe cars with steering wheels on the right to Japan beginning in late 1993 to accommodate Japanese roads, but the cars will be manufactured by Mazda, a Ford executive said Tuesday.

The number of right-hand-drive Probes destined for Japan was not made clear, but it is a significant gesture for a U.S. automaker to design cars for the Japanese market. The Japanese drive on the left side of roads and therefore need vehicles with the driver's seat on the right.

The Probes will be built at Mazda Motor Corp.'s plant in Flat Rock, Michigan. The factory currently makes Probes and Mazda MX-6 and 626 cars, all with left-hand drive. Ford owns 25 percent of Mazda, and they are linked in the distribution network in Japan.

Ford's executive vice president, Alex Trotman, said that the No. 2 U.S. automaker had several

other right-hand-drive vehicle development programs under way, but that none had been approved. Those projects would involve alterations at some Ford-owned factories in the United States and Canada, he said.

For years, U.S. automakers have criticized Japanese trade policies and market protection, saying such policies barred U.S. automakers from selling vehicles in Japan.

Japanese automakers, which have been shipping left-hand-drive vehicles to the United States for years, have countered that criticism by saying that U.S. automakers haven't designed cars specifically for the Japanese market.

Mr. Trotman's comments came at the North American International Auto Show. Ford's executive vice president, Allan Gilmour, also said that the company expected a very slow recovery in 1992.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Heavy Snows Prompt a U.S. Airlift Of UN Relief Supplies to Iraqi Kurds

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. Army helicopters have flown 12 tons of food and other supplies to Kurds in northern Iraq in an emergency airlift prompted by heavy snows, the Defense Department said Tuesday.

A Pentagon spokesman, Pete Williams, said the airlift of UN supplies with helicopters based in Turkey had begun on Friday and was continuing until roads could be cleared for United Nations workers helping Kurds in Iraq.

Mr. Williams said the supplies had been flown from D'Hoek in northern Iraq to areas around Kam Masi, Tushanlik and Asheli. The United States is part of an allied force providing support and protection for Kurds in an operation that was extended last week for six months.

### Murders in the U.S. Surpass 24,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — At least 24,000 people were murdered in the United States last year, according to government figures.

The Senate Judiciary Committee estimated that there were 24,020 homicides last year, up 580 from the 23,440 slayings in 1990. The estimate was based on a survey of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

"A year which saw the rest of the world become safer for America says this nation became less safe for its own citizens," the committee chairman, Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, said. There were 9.47 slayings per 100,000 residents.

### Ex-Dresden Aide Admits Vote Fraud

DRESDEN (Reuters) — The former mayor of Dresden, Wolfgang Berghofer, a leading figure during East Germany's 1989 revolution, admitted Tuesday that he had rigged election results on the orders of his Communist superiors in East Berlin.

Mr. Berghofer, a change-minded Communist who was among the first of East Germany's leaders to negotiate with democracy demonstrators, said that someone else would have forged the results if he had refused to carry out the orders. "The real decision for rigging came from the party," he said on the first day of his trial, referring to the Communist Party.

Mr. Berghofer, 48, is accused of cutting the opposition's electoral showing in Dresden to 2.5 percent from 12 percent in the May 1989 local elections. Andreas Günthel, a prosecutor, told the court how Mr. Berghofer and other Communist officials had met one week before the poll to work out different scenarios for the result.

### Monaco to Tighten Citizenship Law

MONTE CARLO (Reuters) — Monaco is cracking down on arranged marriages that allow women to enjoy tax-free living and other privileges reserved for citizens of the rich principality.

Under a draft law unanimously approved by the 18-member National Council on Monday, a foreign woman wanting citizenship will not only have to marry a Monaco subject, but she must also stay with him for at least five years.

National Council members say the present system granting foreign women — but not foreign men — instant citizenship on marriage has been increasingly abused.

### China Hard-Liner Called Gravely Ill

BEIJING (UPI) — Vice President Wang Zhen, a leader of the Communist Party's powerful hard-liners, is seriously ill and is being treated in a military hospital for severe respiratory problems, Chinese sources said Tuesday.

Mr. Wang, 83, who has held the ceremonial vice presidency since April 1988, has long been in frail health, and he has not appeared in public since a party leadership meeting in late November.

Chinese sources with access to party leaders said that Mr. Wang's health had deteriorated recently and that he was being treated at a military hospital in western Beijing. "He is sick with old age and breathing trouble," said a source.

### 13 Indian Militants Die in Gun Battle

NEW DELHI (UPI) — The police killed 13 leftist guerrillas in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh during a gun battle, the Press Trust of India reported Tuesday.

The shooting erupted when a police party raided the hideout of the People's War Group in the village of Pedigera after receiving a tip that the militants were meeting. The clash lasted for about seven hours Monday, the news agency reported, and some police personnel were also wounded.

On Tuesday in Andhra Pradesh, a land mine exploded beneath a police jeep, damaging the vehicle and a van following it. According to the news agency, about 30 police officers were traveling in the two vehicles when the mine exploded. Details of casualties were not known.

### COPS: Plagiarism Snare

(Continued from page 1)

of the CIA or Interpol to use it, not scientists.

The pair did not begin with plagiarism, but they somehow have become fascinated, perhaps obsessed, with misconduct in science. They have played significant roles in half a dozen major cases, all mishandled by those who should have cleared them up.

The case of a paper in the journal Cell by Dr. Theresa Imanishi-Kari that was judged to have been falsified is their most recent success.

Against vigorous opposition from David Baltimore, a co-author of the paper who at the time was at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and despite the failure of the authorities at MIT and Tufts University to find anything wrong, Mr. Stewart and Dr. Feder championed the cause of a young whistleblower in Mrs. Imanishi-Kari's laboratory who had persistently questioned the validity of the article.

The recent finding by a committee of the National Institutes of Health that Ms. Imanishi-Kari misrepresented data in the paper was seen as a vindication for Mr. Stewart and Dr. Feder.

They have also played roles in many cases that have not reached the public eye. Along the way, their own research in science has been shelved, in part because of their new interests, in part because the National Institutes of Health cut back their resources.

The pair's method relies on a combination of computer programs, some written by Mr. Stewart. First they feed pages from the suspect article into a scanner that can read a variety of typefaces and convert them into electronic form. The computer program then breaks down the electronic version of the text into strings of 30 characters each.

The first string begins with the first word of the article, the second with the second word, and so forth, which builds overlapping strings.

To compare all the strings in one text, with all the strings in the rest of a field's scientific literature would take an inordinate amount of computer time. Instead, the program sorts all the strings, in a computer equivalent of alphabetical order, thus putting identical pairs next to each other.

After much experience with plagiarism, Mr. Stewart said, he and Dr. Feder have learned at least two facts: "That plagiarism is rare, and that people who copy do so from obscure places and chiefly from dead authors."

"There is something specially disturbing about that, isn't there?"

(AP, Reuters)

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Cars were banned from Athens, and the government ordered a reduction in industrial fuel consumption and central heating, as air pollution levels soared. The ban on private cars and half the city's taxis is in effect from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. Wednesday, the Environment Ministry said. (AP)

American Airlines plans to offer business-class service in the United States, to attract higher-fare business travelers, industry sources said Tuesday in New York. (Reuters)

### The Weather

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday

North America: Rain and snow will last in the Great Lakes region Thursday, with some rain and snow on Friday. Clouds will gray New York City Thursday and may rain. Texas may also have some rain. California will be dry with windy spells in the south.

Europe: London and Paris will have widespread rain Thursday, then dry and colder weather on Friday. Clouds will gray New York City Thursday and may rain. Texas may also have some rain. California will be dry with windy spells in the south.

Asia: Some rain is likely in Japan on Thursday, with dry weather beginning Friday. Storm Seoul to Hong Kong. The Alps will have heavy snow Thursday at least Friday. Singapore and Manila will be welcome, as the Winter Olympics are just around the corner.

Region	City	High	Low	High	Low
North America	Albany	15	8	15	8
	Atlanta	15	8	15	8
	Baltimore	15	8	15	8
	Boston	15	8	15	8
	Chicago	15	8	15	8
	Dallas	15	8	15	8
	Denver	15	8	15	8
	Houston	15	8	15	8
	Los Angeles	15	8	15	8
	New York	15	8	15	8
Europe	London	15	8	15	8
	Paris	15	8	15	8
	Rome	15	8	15	8
	Madrid	15	8	15	8
	Amsterdam	15	8	15	8
	Berlin	15	8	15	8
	Stockholm	15	8	15	8
	Helsinki	15	8	15	8
	Sydney	15	8	15	8
	Auckland	15	8	15	8

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## Doubts Rise Over Tale of Iraqi Abuses

By Dana Priest

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A member of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus says he will investigate the veracity of allegations of Iraqi atrocities in Kuwait made by a 15-year-old girl, who was identified this week as the daughter of Kuwait's ambassador to the United States.

The girl, identified in an Oct. 10, 1990, caucus hearing only as "Nayirah," testified that Iraqi soldiers had taken babies out of incubators and let them die during the Iraqi occupation of the country. In an opinion piece Sunday in The New York Times, the girl was identified as the daughter of Ambassador Saud Nasir Sabah.

Representative John E. Porter, Republican of Illinois, the co-chairman of the caucus, said Monday that he did not know until recently that Nayirah was the ambassador's daughter and said her position should have been disclosed at the hearing.

"She's not just another person," he said. "Our credibility is our bread and butter."

Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, the other co-chairman, said he had been aware of the girl's identity but agreed to use her first name only because the family feared reprisal.

In a statement, Mr. Sabah said his daughter, who lives in the United States, was visiting

Kuwait at the time of the Iraqi invasion. Her presence could be verified by the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait City, he said.

Amnesty International, which originally included the baby deaths in its report on Iraq's actions in Kuwait, later distanced itself from the allegations. The group said it "found no reliable evidence that Iraqi forces had caused the deaths of babies by removing them or ordering their removal from incubators."

Nayirah's appearance before the caucus was arranged by Hill & Knowlton, a public relations firm paid an estimated \$8 million by Kuwait to represent the country after the invasion.

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MODELS  
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# Florida Preacher Goes on Trial in Cult Killings of Whites

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. — At the peak of his power, the man who calls himself the Son of God presided over a multimillion-dollar business and real estate empire, Temple of Love Inc., and was courted by politicians. But during Yahweh ben Yahweh's trial in federal court, which began here Tuesday, jurors will hear former members of his sect and more than 100 other witnesses argue that his reign was one of murder, arson, extortion and sexual exploitation.

Along with 15 followers, Yahweh ben Yahweh, a 56-year-old preacher who asserts that blacks are the true Israelites and that all whites are devils, is charged with masterminding the killings of 14 people in the Miami area in the 1980s.

His "Nation of Yahweh," one of the names used by the sect, which once claimed to have more than 20,000 members in 45 cities, is now on trial itself as a "continuing criminal racketeering enterprise" masquerading as a religion, according to the U.S. government.

Those said to have been slain by disciples of the cult leader include disaffected members of the Temple of Love, one of whom was beheaded, and a number of white vagrants who were found with their cars cut off and lying in Miami alleys. Prosecutors charge that prospective members of Yahweh ben Yahweh's inner circle, called the Brotherhood, were required to kill a "white devil" and to supply proof of the deed to their leader as a condition of admission.

Defense witnesses, however, are expected to portray Yahweh ben Yahweh, whose name in Hebrew means "God the Son of God," as a promoter of black self-respect who transformed parts of the Miami ghetto into a flourishing complex of shops, schools, hotels and businesses.

Yahweh ben Yahweh's supporters here describe him as a charismatic and benevolent religious and business leader who worked to save black youths from drugs and "mental slavery," a phrase he uses to describe blacks who seek to live in mainstream society.

Yahweh ben Yahweh has been charged with 18 counts of racketeering in which he is accused of having ordered the killings, the firebombing of a black neighborhood in Delray Beach and extortion from tenants in an apartment

building the group bought in Opelika.

Opening arguments began Tuesday, and Judge Norman C. Roettger Jr. of U.S. District Court said that the trial could last as long as four months. The jury is composed of three blacks and nine whites.

The government's main witness is expected to be Robert E. Rozier Jr., who, as a member of the Yahweh Nation's elite security force, used the name Neiriah Israel. Mr. Rozier, 35, who played for the St. Louis Cardinals football team in the late 1970s, was expelled from the sect after he pleaded guilty in 1988 to four murders that he said had been ordered by Yahweh ben Yahweh.

Also expected to testify for the prosecution are one of Yahweh ben Yahweh's nephews, a convicted drug offender named Anthony Solomon, and also Kelly Gaines, a son of Yahweh ben Yahweh's second-in-command and chief financial adviser, Judith Israel.

Prosecutors may also produce tape recordings of some of the sect leader's sermons in which he is said to speak of acts of terror and intimidation he organized. The sermons are also said to include calls to his followers to "bring me a head" of an impure individual.

The Yahweh Nation also has been accused by former followers of committing child abuse and sexual offenses. None of the charges against the cult leader and his disciples concerns such accusations, but the indictment says Yahweh ben Yahweh controlled his disciples by "regulating the personal and sexual lives of married followers and by having sexual relations with both adult and minor female followers."

In a bail hearing after his arrest in November 1990, Yahweh ben Yahweh said in response to questions from prosecutors that he was "the first begotten son" of God. And at a rally at the Miami Arena a month before his arrest, he told followers, "I am the Prince of Peace, the Savior."

The son of a Pentecostalist minister, Yahweh ben Yahweh, who was born Hulon Mitchell Jr. in Kingfisher, Oklahoma, has long operated on the fringes of established religions. Before arriving in Miami in 1979 and proclaiming himself an "Original Jew," he is said to have first been Hulon Shah, a Black Muslim preacher in Chicago in the 1960s, and later Father Mitchell, the leader of a Protestant group in Atlanta called the Modern Christian Church.

# For Quayle, '88 Race Was a Bitter 'Learning Experience'

By David S. Broder and Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For 12 years in politics before 1988, Dan Quayle had set his own timetable, run his own campaigns and picked his own issues. Having prospered by calling his own plays, with guidance only from his wife, Marilyn, he says without embarrassment, "I am a total control person."

But on Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1988, when George Bush announced at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans that the 41-year-old Indiana senator was his choice for running mate, Mr. Quayle lost control of his fate. Catapulted onto a political toboggan ride, he was left by election time a shaken man with a tarnished reputation.

"He really didn't understand what he was getting into," said Stuart Spencer, the veteran California campaign consultant who managed the vice presidential race. "I just miscalculated," Mr. Quayle said. "And perhaps overestimated my skills."

Mr. Quayle had worked for six months to be picked by Mr. Bush. Yet, at the critical moment, he was not ready. After Mr. Bush called his hotel room at the convention to tell him he had been chosen, Mr. Quayle said, he thought, "Well, now what am I going to say?"

Mr. Bush's campaign organization, left in the dark until the last minute and surprised by his choice, was equally unprepared.

On the riverside dock where he was being presented by Mr. Bush, Mr. Quayle grasped Mr. Bush by the arm and shoulders and cried out to the crowd: "Let's go get 'em. All right? You got it?"

News coverage of the event compared

Third in a series

Mr. Quayle to a cheerleader or a game show contestant.

He did not need a terribly weighty message for the nation, but he had practically no message at all. There had been no moments to talk with Mr. Bush before the announcement. In fact, he had never had a substantive conversation with Mr. Bush about his role in an administration.

"We walked right up on stage," Mr. Quayle said. "I don't know, the..."

The totality of the 1988 campaign is something he prefers not to recall. He said he was "shaken" by what happened, but with characteristic royness, preferred to see it as "a great learning experience."

Yet, Mr. Quayle's performance in the 72 hours after his introduction as Mr. Bush's running mate etched indelibly into the minds of millions of Americans a picture of a stumbling, inarticulate young politician, struggling with questions about his military service, family background, personal wealth and academic record.

After those first three days, American voters did not get another long, serious

look at Mr. Quayle until Oct. 5, when, according to virtually all pundits and polls, he was bested by Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, in a 90-minute televised debate from Omaha. And after that — by design of the Bush campaign — Mr. Quayle rarely was seen again.

At the root of many of the problems of the 1988 campaign, insiders said, was Mr. Bush's secrecy about his choice. Mr. Bush declined to be interviewed for these articles. He let none of his top political aides read the background checks he ordered on Mr. Quayle and the other finalists. He shielded his choice of Mr. Quayle from everyone until he flew into New Orleans on the second day of the convention.

Mr. Quayle said he had known in advance there would be shock and consternation if he were chosen. On the weekend before the convention, he phoned James A. Baker 3d, the campaign manager and now Mr. Bush's secretary of state.

"Jim," he remembered saying, "you know if it's me, there's a lot of education that needs to be done. There's who I am, and all that."

According to Mr. Quayle, Mr. Baker replied, "Don't worry about it; we have that all taken care of."

At dinner the night of Aug. 16, Mr. Quayle discovered that he would not be in control of any aspect of his own campaign. He was introduced to Mr. Spencer and Joe Canzeri, a veteran Washington public rela-

tions man, both already picked by Mr. Baker for the vice presidential campaign.

Yet, Mr. Quayle did not complain about being placed with handlers he did not know and who did not know him.

"Why rock the boat?" he asked. "Up to that point," he said, "I had always been of the opinion that I could overwhelm people — I'm not sure I've got the right word — but make them my people in a very short period of time."

At a news conference with Mr. Bush the morning after his selection, Mr. Quayle was battered with questions about his academic record and whether family connections had kept him out of Vietnam by helping him secure a place in the National Guard.

That night, in a misguided damage-control operation, Mr. Quayle was sent out to tour the four television anchor booths at the convention. In those interviews, he said that "phone calls were made" to ease his way into the National Guard, and his recollections appeared vague enough to suggest there might be significant details he was concealing. By the time he was finished, he had raised more questions than he had answered.

Later he fought constantly with handlers who wanted him to give up off-the-cuff speaking and stick to the texts they had written.

When Mr. Quayle was allowed to ad lib, he frequently embarrassed Mr. Bush with

some of his now-famous gaffes. At one point, he called the Nazi Holocaust "an obscure period in our nation's history."

"I didn't live in this country," he added. "I didn't live in this country."

The conflict with the campaign staff came to a head with the October vice presidential debate. Mr. Quayle walked straight into Mr. Bentsen's haymaker by comparing his own tenure in Congress with John F. Kennedy's — something he had been coached to avoid, Mr. Quayle acknowledged in a recent interview.

The Quayles' resentment grew after the debate. Mr. Baker "wasn't out there calling it a victory," one of the aides who was with them that night recalled.

Mr. Quayle said he had decided then to be his "own handler."

After Mr. Quayle's declaration of independence, Mr. Spencer was replaced by Mitch Daniels, Mr. Quayle's friend from Indiana.

He dropped the barriers to the traveling press and began frequent news conferences. In the end, it really didn't matter much, because from the debate until Election Day, the spotlight never again fell on Mr. Quayle.

After the election, Mr. Quayle said, he expected the news media to let up. "I never anticipated that the sort of cynicism and doubt and questioning of me would continue," he said.

NEXT: Quayle as vice president

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Capital in the Dark After Cable Failure

An electrical power failure blacked out much of Washington as people were heading home in the gathering gloom of the evening rush hour.

A spokesman for Potomac Electric Power Co. said the blackout Monday, possibly the largest ever to hit the capital, was caused by the unexplained failure of a power cable at a major generating plant. The outage struck about 5:15 P.M., plunging office buildings into darkness, shutting down computers, cash registers and telephones and trapping some people in elevators.

The blackout produced a flickering at the White House before emergency generators took over. It forced the cancellation of performances at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Volunteers with flashlights joined the police in struggling to keep long lines of cars moving along streets that lacked traffic

signals or streetlights. Subway trains kept going, although three stations were blacked out.

By 7 P.M., many lights had flickered to life in the affected areas, and an hour later power was fully restored.

### Short Takes

Fourteen inmates on California's death row have sued for the right to have their sperm preserved for potential artificial insemination of their wives and girlfriends.

A spokesman at San Quentin prison said it was the first such request ever made in California, although not in the United States. Last year the Virginia Supreme Court denied a similar request by two condemned prisoners as "frivolous." A spokesman said the California corrections department had been swamped with calls denouncing the prisoners' lawsuit there. But Carter R. King, an attorney for the prisoners, said: "Some of the parents of these inmates really want to have a grandchild. These are outstanding, law-abiding, tax-paying citizens and none of them should be deprived of that right just because their son committed a terrible crime."

Going a giant step further than cellular telephones, a new tech-



SUBWAY STUMPING — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, left, a Democratic presidential candidate, riding on the New York subway with rush-hour commuters. He was on his way to speak at a gathering of Democratic leaders in Queens County.

nology is being developed that would assign numbers not to phones but to the people who use them, like Social Security numbers, The New York Times re-

ports. Called personal communications networks or personal communications services, they would assure that a person could always be found — if he or she

wanted to be. Just dial the number and a network of computers, satellites and transmitting stations would track down the owner and route the call to the nearest

available telephone. The user could screen out unwanted calls or reroute them to an answering machine. Arthur Higbee

# U.S., in New Initiative, Weighs 50% Nuclear Weapons Cut

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is considering a cut of roughly 50 percent in U.S. strategic nuclear weapons as part of a group of presidential initiatives to mark the close of the Cold War and breakup of the Soviet Union, according to U.S. officials.

They said senior representatives of the Defense and State departments and the White House began meeting before Christmas to dis-

cutting the U.S. arsenal of roughly 11,000 strategic warheads to 5,000 or fewer.

Such a cut would "surpass" the estimated cut of 2,000 required by the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, or START, completed with Moscow last summer, and would result in billions of dollars of budget savings annually.

No decisions have been made on the proposals to be presented to President George Bush. But several officials said the willingness of senior policymakers to consider such

a deep cut marked an important U.S. shift.

They noted that until recently the Pentagon strongly opposed strategic arms cuts beyond those required by START, and that other agencies were also unwilling to move quickly toward a much smaller U.S. arsenal of the weapons.

But officials said these views were altered by the breakup of the Soviet Union and the expressed desire of leaders in several former Soviet republics to eliminate most,

if not all, of the strategic arms on their territories.

"People appreciate that we just can't wait and sit back for these independent states to tear up their capabilities," an official said.

"We have to join in," he added, referring to expected cuts of strategic nuclear arms in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

A recommendation for a 50 percent cut in strategic weapons was included in a report by the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, an advisory body.

# In '62 Missile Crisis, a Muted U.S. Pledge

## Kennedy-Khrushchev Letters Show Highly Qualified Vow Not to Invade Cuba

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Highly classified correspondence between John F. Kennedy and Nikita S. Khrushchev as they settled the 1962 Cuban missile crisis does not contain an unconditional commitment by Mr. Kennedy that the United States would not mount another invasion of Cuba.

The long-withheld correspondence was released in Washington and Moscow. The subject of intense speculation in the nearly 30 years since the United States and Soviet Union came close to the brink of nuclear war, it shows that Mr. Kennedy carefully qualified his no-invasion pledge that helped to end the crisis.

The confrontation began after the United States verified reports that the Soviets were building launching sites in Cuba for offensive missiles that could easily reach the U.S. mainland. On Oct. 22, 1962, Mr. Kennedy ordered a naval blockade around the island and announced the withdrawal of all missiles. After two weeks of international tension, Mr. Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles.

At the peak of the crisis, on Oct. 27, 1962, Mr. Kennedy agreed to "give assurances against an invasion of Cuba" and to call off the U.S. naval quarantine in return for Mr. Khrushchev's agreement to remove the missiles under UN supervision and not to reintroduce them.

This crucial letter from Mr. Kennedy was published by the State Department in 1973, but 11 succeeding letters between the two leaders

were disclosed only on Monday, in the face of a lawsuit by American University Professor Philip Brenner and before a meeting on the missile crisis involving former U.S., Soviet and Cuban officials starting Thursday in Havana.

A letter from Mr. Kennedy, dated Nov. 6, 1962, noted that his no-invasion assurance had already come under attack in the United States. Mr. Kennedy said, in a qualification of the pledge, that "the very minimum" that is necessary "is, as we agreed, the verified removal of the missile and bomber systems, together with real safeguards against their introduction." He said that "the continuing verification" that these weapons are not in Cuba was "an explicit condition" for his no-invasion pledge and that this was a serious problem.

In another letter to Mr. Khrushchev, dated Nov. 15, Mr. Kennedy said that "real progress" on continuing international observation of weapons in Cuba was "essential" before he could state his no-invasion assurance in more formal terms.

In a message to Mr. Khrushchev dated Nov. 20, Mr. Kennedy expressed regret that the Soviet leader had been unable to persuade the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, to accept "a suitable form of inspection or verification." Mr. Kennedy added that "there need be no fear of any invasion of Cuba while matters take their present favorable course."

In the face of extensive efforts by Mr. Khrushchev to obtain a more binding and clear-cut U.S. commitment, Mr. Kennedy repeated in a Dec. 14 letter the requirement for "adequate

assurances that all offensive weapons are removed from Cuba and are not re-introduced, and that Cuba itself commits no aggressive acts against any of the nations of the Western Hemisphere."

Adlai E. Stevenson, who was Mr. Kennedy's ambassador to the United Nations, was trying to negotiate a formal no-invasion commitment in return for Soviet pledges in New York. These negotiations were unsuccessful.

Raymond L. Garthoff of the Brookings Institution, who was a State Department official at the time of the missile crisis and is the author of a 1989 book on the subject, said the most important revelation from the newly published correspondence is that "there is no smoking gun" in the form of an iron-clad Kennedy pledge banning a new U.S. invasion of Cuba.

Earlier, the Kennedy administration had sponsored the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion by Cuban exiles, aided by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The unusual inquiry into the missile crisis began with a meeting of former U.S. officials in 1987, followed by a meeting of U.S. and Soviet participants in the crisis later that year and two meetings of U.S., Soviet and Cuban participants in 1989 and 1990.

The Havana meeting planned for this week, at which Mr. Castro is expected to speak, will probably be the final meeting in the three-part series and may involve extensive publication of messages between Moscow and the Soviet embassies in Washington and Havana, according to Mr. Garthoff.

# China Forcefully Expels 3 Canadian Deputies

By Lena H. Sun

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China on Tuesday expelled three members of the Canadian Parliament, who later complained that they had been "kidnaped" and "manhandled" just before they were to have visited a prison and laid wreaths in memory of those who died in the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989.

The three Canadians had just concluded a meeting at the Great Hall of the People and thought they were on their way back to their hotel when their bus was diverted to a police station.

Waiting for them were about 100 officers, including TV cameramen.

"We were kidnaped," Svend Robinson of

British Columbia, the leader of the delegation, said after the group arrived in Hong Kong.

"We were bodily restrained from leaving there."

The delegation was ordered off the bus, they said, and then two of them were hauled back to the door, before they were all whisked off to the airport in a 14-vehicle convoy.

"We were shocked, but we were roughed up, and we were insulted, but we were able to leave," Mr. Robinson said.

But thousands and thousands of Chinese suffer an ongoing profound violation of their rights, in some cases, for crimes of expressing their beliefs.

Mr. Robinson, 39, along with Geoff Scott, 53, and Beryl Gaffney, 61, was in Beijing on a fact-finding mission.

The three were guests of the Chinese People's

Institute of Foreign Affairs, which is affiliated with the Foreign Ministry.

In the past, authorities have expelled foreigners who have tried to meet with dissidents or attend trials of activists. But the move Tuesday was the first time a parliamentary delegation has been expelled since Tiananmen.

At the airport, the delegates were given their belongings, which security officials had taken from their rooms at the Beijing-Toronto Hotel and stuffed into laundry bags. The three were put on the first flight to Hong Kong.

In a brief statement carried by Xinhua, the official press agency, authorities accused the legislators of engaging in "activities incompatible with their status."

It said the Beijing Municipal Public Security Department had asked them to leave immediately, but it did not elaborate.

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# Searching for a Role, Spain Shies From EC and Reaches Out to Latin America

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

SEVILLE, Spain — As it marks the 500th anniversary of conquest in the Americas, Spain is trying to reassert its influence on nations there that no longer hold a strong affinity for Madrid.

To many Spaniards and people in Latin America, this is an outmoded — although romantic — notion. But the government is making it a central plank of its foreign policy.

In doing so, Spain's presumption of a bigger role in Latin America conflicts with the view of many people in Spain, and in the European Community, that the primary need is to consolidate its position in the EC. And it assumes that a role Spain has not exerted for many years indeed still exists.

Yet, for Spaniards it is comforting to turn from the stern business of competing with Germany or France within the Community to the siren call of shared language and cultural values with friends across the Atlantic.

Madrid says its most important policy goal during the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the New World is the formation of a Latin American community of nations — with a clearly defined legal

framework — with which Spain could cooperate culturally, economically and politically. But, as one official here said, "Mexico does not need to talk to Spain to talk to Germany."

In addition, forging closer ties with Latin America is not a priority for the EC, which is

## A Mortgage on Success

Third of five articles

more concerned about Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

Most Spaniards today are uncomfortable with the Franco-era concept of "Hispanidad," which implied that God had given Spain a civilizing mission in the Americas.

Today, that old sense of communion with the fellow Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America is shorn of its "visceral, presumptuous and arrogant sense of Hispanic identity," according to the historian Juan Pablo Fusi Aizpuru, although Spaniards retain many family, emotional, cultural and economic ties with Latin America.

Although Spain has cast its destiny with Europe, it still finds a sense of identity with

all it shares with Latin America, particularly language. This identification amplifies — some say exaggerates — Spain's sense of political weight.

"There is nonetheless a logical relation linked to language and culture," Mr. Fusi said. "Against this is the distance. The Americas are a long way away."

Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez said the most important — though not the most glittering — event in this year of anniversaries and fiestas for Spain is a meeting in July of heads of state from 21 Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking nations.

The first such meeting was held in Mexico last summer, bringing together leaders as disparate as King Juan Carlos I of Spain and Fidel Castro of Cuba, and opening up for the first time the idea of wide-ranging cooperation between Latin countries with different social systems.

Spain sees its relationship with Latin America in much the same way as the British relationship with the Commonwealth. But neither Britain nor France play the public advocacy role in the EC for their former colonies that Spain pretends to carry out for the Latin American nations from which it has

been formally separated for more than 200 years.

Rafael López Pintor, a sociologist and poll-taker in Madrid, said that however much Spain portrays itself as an intermediary with America, "the Latin Americans do not need it."

"Other European countries have much stronger economic and political relationships with Latin America than we do," he said.

EC officials point out that while Spain's relations with Latin America can be useful, the EC Commission in Brussels — not the government in Madrid — has the responsibility of negotiating any trade relations with the Americas.

One diplomat said it was convenient to use Madrid as interlocutor when problems arose with the EC because of language or cultural differences. But, he said, generally, Latin American countries do not need Spain's assistance in most trade or economic relations with Europe.

Spain does not see it that way.

The government justifies the 184 billion pesetas (\$1.9 billion) invested in the Universal Exposition in Seville and the accompanying 500 billion peseta modernization of An-

dalusia's train system as a means of turning the region into a crossroads between Europe and Latin America.

Virgilio Zapatero, a government minister acting as executive coordinator of the exposition, said Expo '92 would leave the region well-equipped for economic and cultural relations with Latin America as well as with North Africa and the Mediterranean. Yet, officials do not support these assumptions with concrete figures.

In 1976, King Juan Carlos I first floated the idea of a great universal celebration to commemorate the voyage to the New World. Christopher Columbus was then still an undisputed hero, Franco had been dead less than a year and the assumptions about Spain's role in Latin America, if any, tended to be arrogant and assertive. A Franco-era plaque in the Indies Archives here, for example, talks of the "universal destiny of salvation" of the Spanish missionaries.

Now people are bringing up tales of massacred Indians, exterminated cultures and buried civilizations, while Columbus is decried in some circles as history's great despoiler.

All this has made the Expo organizers reluctant to talk about Spain's colonial re-

cord, or even to use the word "discovery," even though a main theme of the event is the "age of discoveries." They prefer to talk "age of encounters," as though Columbus and the New World bumped into each other by accident.

The official caution about discussing Spain's history frankly — the bad aspects along with the good — was attacked at a recent conference about the discovery sponsored by the Royal Historical Academy. The record by the academy that they received no organizers complained that they received no support from the official V Century Committee, apparently because of a wish to tone down critical references to the past.

The historian Emilio Garcia Gómez regretted that the word "discovery" begins to be out of fashion, and said that trying to celebrate the 500th anniversary without regard for the past was like wanting a tree to flower after having cut off its roots.

Another historian, Miguel Molina, author of a book about the Spanish Socialist government, said Spain's Socialist government appeared to be trying to replace historical reality with a "pink legend," in which the "encounter" was the culmination of a series of good and heroic actions.

# Arabs Say UN Vote Against Israel Lets Peace Talks Resume

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan — Arab officials said Tuesday that the Middle East peace talks would resume in Washington now that the United Nations Security Council has condemned Israel's planned deportation of 12 Palestinians.

The 15-member Security Council voted unanimously Monday night against the expulsion orders, calling them a violation of international law and asking Israel to halt deportations and to allow expelled people to return. The United States refused to use its veto power on the council to shield Israel.

Yossi Ben-Aharon, chief of staff for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and leader of the Israeli delegation to the peace talks, accused the United States of bowing to the Arabs' demands to ensure their presence at the negotiations.

"We can only express our bitterness, our anger and our regret that the United States continues to pay a price to bring the Arabs to the negotiating table at the expense of Israel and of terror victims," he said in an interview with Israeli Army radio.

Jordan's chief negotiator, Abdul Salam Majali, said Tuesday that his delegation would resume the talks,

and a Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said the rest of the Arab delegates — Palestinians, Syrians and Lebanese — would return shortly to Washington.

Bassam Abu Sharif, political adviser to the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, said in Tunisia that all the Arab delegations would travel to Washington "within the next 24 hours" to resume the talks.

A senior PLO official said earlier that Mr. Arafat told aides after meeting in Amman with Prime Minister Zeid ibn Shaker of Jordan that the Palestinians would return to Washington because he considered the UN resolution "satisfactory."

"The resolution is part of an open battle between the Palestinians and Israelis, and we intend to continue the battle during negotiations," the PLO official quoted Mr. Arafat as saying.

Although the Israeli delegation had returned to Washington for resumption of the talks, the Arab delegations stayed away after Israel announced the planned expulsions.

Israel says the 12 Arabs to be expelled helped foment attacks that have claimed the lives of four Israeli settlers in the occupied terri-



Hanan Ashrawi, spokeswoman for the Palestinian delegation to the Mideast peace talks, with her daughter Zeina in the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah on Tuesday after announcing that the delegation would leave for Washington to resume the negotiations.

ories since the peace talks began in October.

Israel's UN representative, Yoram Aridor, said the wording of the resolution was the harshest ever directed at Israel over deportations. He said Israel would contin-

ue to use deportations to defend itself against terrorism.

Benjamin Netanyahu, deputy foreign minister of Israel, said he was disappointed by American backing for the motion.

"We know there is disagreement

with the United States about this issue, Mr. Netanyahu said on Israeli radio. "But we at least thought there was some understanding that we must take steps to defend ourselves against an increasing wave of murders."

Thomas R. Pickering, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, told the council that Israel's deportation policy violated international conventions protecting civilians in occupied lands.

(AP, Reuters)

# In an Algiers Exhibition, an Attempt to Explain Islamic Law

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

ALGIERS — Redwan Hasnaoui leaves little doubt when he expresses full confidence that the rule of Islam is just a few days away.

He moves with ease in a vast exhibition hall set up by the Islamic fundamentalists in downtown Algiers to show how an Islamic government would resolve the country's economic, social and political problems.

"The modern world is going through a major moral crisis which can be very confusing to young people and, in my opinion, to all people," said Mr. Hasnaoui, 23, a graduate of the Islamic Science Institute of Algiers who serves as a volunteer at the exhibit. "Just look what is happening in Russia. Personally, I have found many of the answers and the solutions in Islam."

The Islamic Salvation Front, which won 188 seats in the first round of free elections for parliament on Dec. 26, is using the exhibit to explain "Islamic rule."

Islamic rule provided the Front with a platform to win an electoral victory only 28 votes away from a majority in parliament, a goal that it hopes it will reach in the second round, set Jan. 16.

The exhibition represents the Front's first serious effort to go beyond its simple slogan that "Islam is the solution," to show Algerians how an Islamic government can resolve the country's problems. These include a \$25 billion foreign debt, nearly 30 percent unemployment and severe shortages in health services, housing and, above all, hope.

Among other things, the exhibit shows Islamic rule in some detail: how a court of law functions, how a financial system is supposed to operate and how the

basic obligations of Muslims are in harmony with human nature. These obligations include moral purity, prayer, the yearly fast and zakat, the equivalent of a voluntary tax system.

Nothing at the exhibit, however, explained in detail how the Islamic Front intends to handle the country's problems. From everything the party has published or proclaimed so far, there is no evidence that the Front has an economic program that substantially distances it from the changes initiated by the governing National Liberation Front in the last two years. These include privatization of public companies; steep cuts in food subsidies as decreed by the International Monetary Fund; and devaluation of the dinar, the basic monetary unit.

Not far away from the exhibition hall, at the Islamic Front's headquarters, the party's acting president,

Abdelqader Hachani, 35, an engineer, apologized for receiving visitors in a converted apartment.

The two top leaders of the party, Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj, as well as six other senior party figures, have been imprisoned since June, accused of plotting to overthrow the government.

"We do not doubt that the Islamic Front will win the majority in Parliament," Mr. Hachani said. "It must be clear that we are coming to government to solve the problems of Algerians."

Referring to widespread reports that the government would try to invalidate the vote in a large number of electoral districts, to dilute the Front's victory, Mr. Hachani said: "Those who refuse the results of the elections should be mindful they are rejecting the choice of the Algerian people, not merely a political party."

# Algeria to Sign Nuclear Pact, Aide Says

New York Times Service

ALGIERS — Algeria will sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty with the International Atomic Energy Agency "very soon" according to a senior official of the Algerian Foreign Ministry.

The decision appeared to be a reaction to renewed accusations in the Western press that Algeria, which had so far refused to sign the treaty, was developing an atomic bomb in cooperation with Iraq.

The official did not say when the treaty would be signed, but he asserted that the decision to do so had been made and would be carried out in the immediate future.

"Our intention is to close the file on this atomic energy issue in a very clear way," the official said in a reference to reports about Algeria's nuclear military activities, which first surfaced in Washington in March just after the Gulf war.

On Monday, the Algerian prime minister, Sid

Ahmed Ghazali, denied a report in The Sunday Times of London that said Iraq had shipped enriched uranium to Algeria and that the two countries were cooperating to make the first "Islamic atomic bomb."

The newspaper said that Iraqi scientists were helping Algerian scientists on the project. Previous reports had said that Algeria, with Chinese help, was trying to convert a nuclear research facility into a weapons manufacturing center.

Saying he "categorically denies" that Algeria is pursuing any cooperation with Iraq or that it is seeking to make a nuclear bomb, Mr. Ghazali challenged "those who leaked this information to either withdraw it or supply proof of the charges."

To date Algeria had refused to sign the non-proliferation treaty arguing that Israel, which has acquired nuclear arms, has also refused to sign that treaty.

The independent Algerian press, as well as

the government media organs registered strong objections Tuesday to the latest reports.

Al Watan, the largest independent daily in the country, said in an editorial that "the relentless attacks of the Anglo-Saxon press on Islamic nuclear weapons are that much stranger when compared with the silence about the Israeli atomic bomb which well and truly exists."

Mr. Ghazali said in his comments Monday that Algeria was proceeding with the construction of a second nuclear research facility with Chinese help, stressing that his country was "one of those that cooperate closely with the International Atomic Energy Agency of Vienna, which regularly controls the activities of the first reactor."

Mr. Ghazali did not suggest in his remarks, however, that his country was on the verge of signing the nonproliferation treaty as the senior Foreign Ministry official asserted Tuesday.

— YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

# CROATS: EC Helicopter Downed

(Continued from page 1)

Alexander Popovic, 17, told a Reuters news agency reporter. "One helicopter was hit. The second veered to the right to escape."

"I got to the wreckage of the first one," he added. "I saw three bodies in the helicopter and two more about 100 or 150 meters away."

The victims — the first dead among the European Community monitors since they began operating in Yugoslavia soon after the Serb-Croat war began in July — included four Italian soldiers and one French officer, the Italian and French foreign ministries confirmed.

The wreckage of the helicopter fell to earth over a 3-square-mile (8-square-kilometer) area near the vil-

lage of Novi Marof. Reporters at the crash site said they saw one of the white jackets worn by the EC monitors hanging in a tree.

A second EC helicopter, which had been flying in tandem with the downed craft from Belgrade to Zagreb via Hungarian airspace, made an emergency landing in the village of Madjarovo, 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Varazdin.

In a letter to the EC, the Croatian prime minister, Franjo Greguric, charged that the attack on the helicopter was proof that the Yugoslav Army intended to reignite fighting in the six-month Serb-Croat war.

"The attack on the EC mission helicopter bears witness to the readiness of the Yugoslav Army to embark on a fresh escalation of the conflict and a provoking of the international community," Mr. Greguric said in his letter to the EC. It remains to be seen what effect the helicopter downing will have on a pending UN decision to commit peacekeeping forces to Yugoslavia.

(Reuters, AP)

# Sharks Kill Kenya Swimmer

Reuters

NAIROBI — Sharks killed a 24-year-old Kenyan swimmer at a tourist resort near Mombasa.

# PRICES: U.S. Expects 60 Delegations at Talks on Aiding Former Soviets

(Continued from page 1)

sailed the plan as a waste of time, has not yet responded to the U.S. invitation.

U.S. officials said the aim was to avoid duplication and to make sure that certain regions of the former Soviet Union were not ignored by aid donors. They are also hoping that some nations will come forward with fresh promises of aid and that the conference will defuse domestic criticism of U.S. help for the former Soviet Union.

## Price Protests

Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported from Moscow:

The first expressions of angry protest were reported Tuesday among the battered consumers of Russia as they attempted to cope with drastically rising food prices.

Store windows were broken in Stavropol by shoppers protesting the price of sausage, according to Tass, which offered few details. The news agency said that meat prices were lowered as a consequence.

Some tinab windows in Yakutia were also reported broken in protest of a 15-fold increase in fares.

The incidents seemed more the exception than the rule as Russia and its neighbors adjusted warily but peacefully to the unpredictable situation. Price controls on most basic goods were ended last week in the hope of engendering free-market forces of supply and demand, but the effects have proved uncertain.

In another symptom of the post-Communist problems of the former Soviet Union, Soviet Army units began to meet resistance as soldiers refused to pledge allegiance to Ukraine authority.

The first military units to rebuff Kiev's demands already were being redeployed outside the republic, according to the Interfax news agency. The units, which the agency said numbered about 100, were being reassigned to Russian territory, according to the report, which did not specify how many soldiers were involved.

A separate report on the Vesti television news said that the protesting soldiers included most of them Uzbekistan troops who already had begun a hunger strike in Ukraine demanding that they be sent to their home republic.

In exercising its post-union sovereignty, Ukraine is claiming the right to take control of most of the Soviet military units on its territory as well as of the vast Black Sea fleet. The issue is causing increasing friction between Russia and Ukraine as they and most other former Soviet republics attempt to protect their independence yet seek free-market progress through their new Commonwealth of Independent States.

In the consumers' struggle in the marketplace, the general form of protest thus far has been a flat refusal to buy the more drastically overpriced products. Shoppers were refusing to purchase milk in various regions, and the police were called out in Vladimir to deal with "milk disturbances," in which protest but no violence was reported.

Tass reported a sharp decline in buying activity among wary shoppers as well as a "trend toward a partial decline" in food prices because of a lack of demand, although no large-scale statistical evidence was offered.

The price of various prepared fish fell by half and more in Murmansk, according to Tass, which reported that the lower prices still were 10 times what they had been before the liberalization program was introduced.

## ACROSS

- 1 Churlis
- 5 "Get lost!"
- 10 Kernel holders
- 14 "Oh yeah, sure!"
- 15 A find
- 16 Responsibility
- 17 "So — smile by your —"
- 18 Styx, for one
- 19 Dissolve
- 20 TV dinner's cousin?

## DOWN

- 23 Crosby's road partner
- 24 L.L.B. holder
- 25 Ardent
- 28 Plucked instrument
- 31 Range
- 32 Muse of comedy
- 34 Tree juice
- 37 What pods do?
- 40 Stop — dime
- 41 Gorge

## 7 Meander

- 8 " — plaisir!"
- 9 Only
- 10 Revive
- 11 — a time
- 12 Tough
- 13 Fast way to the U.K.
- 21 Drag
- 22 Rani's father
- 25 Jason's ship
- 26 Enter
- 27 Krakatoan outpouring
- 28 Foundation
- 29 King or Bates
- 30 Riviera resort
- 32 Rip
- 33 Possess
- 34 Cinch
- 35 Rio Branco locale
- 36 Equal
- 38 Shrimp
- 39 Supplement
- 43 Pan's milieu
- 44 Practice
- 45 "The Golden Lotus" setting
- 46 Pawns
- 47 Dirty rat

## 8 " — plaisir!"

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## 10 Revive

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## 26 Enter

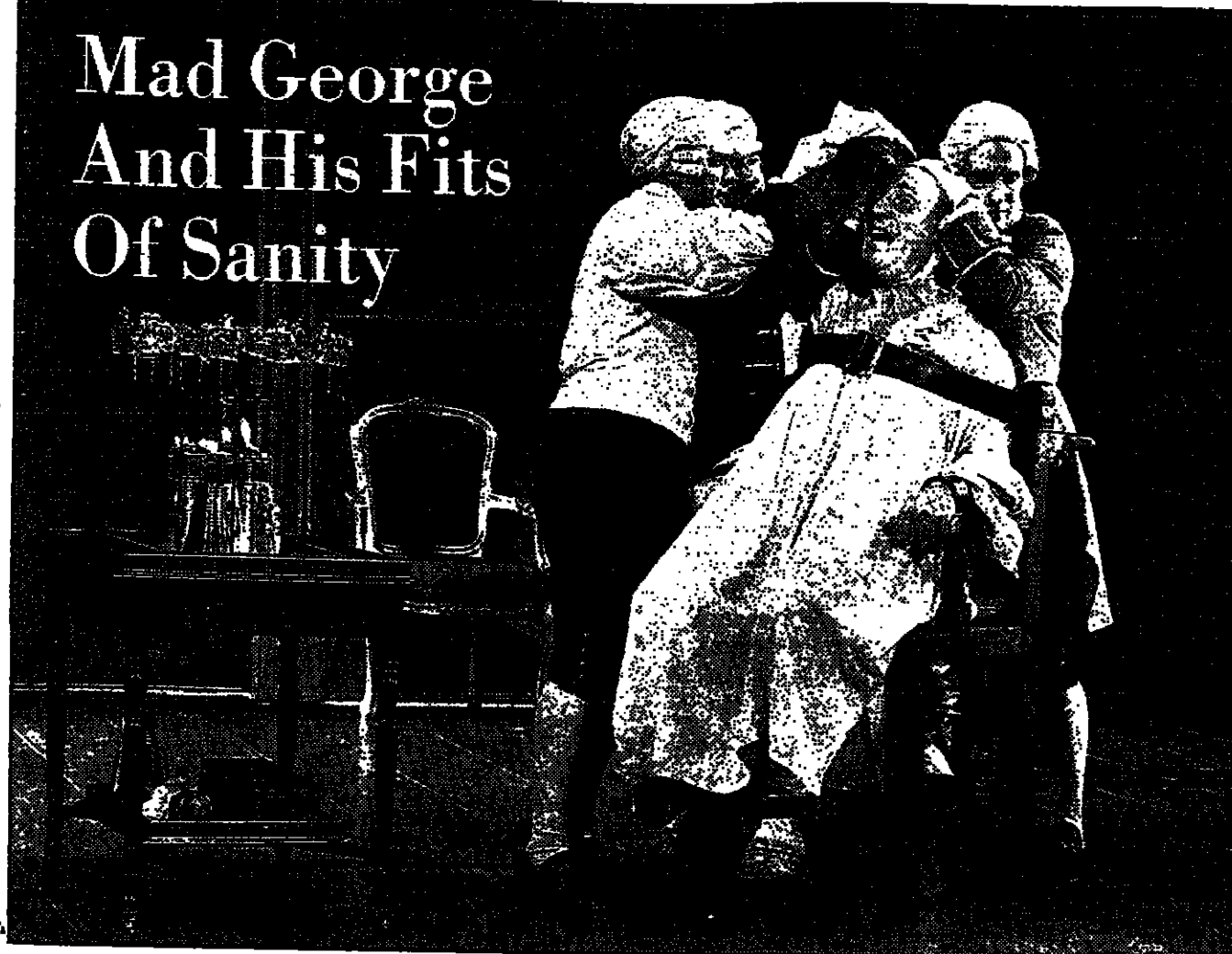
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# Mad George And His Fits Of Sanity



Nigel Hawthorne plays the title role in Alan Bennett's "The Madness of George III," at the National Theatre.

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "King George the Third" runs one of those old English schoolboy verses beloved of schoolmasters trying to drill history into recalcitrant pupils, "ought never to have occurred." He did, however. He was the one who lost the colonies (or gave America independence, depending on the side of the Atlantic from which you view these matters) and went spectacularly mad.

Indeed MGM once made a film in which, as portrayed by my venerable father, the king went loony enough to strangle one of his own footmen, before setting about the neck of Peter Ustinov as a succeeding George IV. MGM was not however renowned for its accuracy in matters of European throne, and it has been left to the playwright Alan Bennett to give us, in "The Madness of George III," at the National Theatre, a rather more historical account of sovereign lunacy in the late 18th century.

As portrayed by Nigel Hawthorne, in what will doubtless prove another award-winning performance here and subsequently on Broadway (his latest was as C. S. Lewis in "Shadowlands"), George III was an amiable little Hanoverian, devoted to a wife he called "Mrs. King," and understandably worried about Primy, his overweight and underachieving son and heir. It was, however, the king's misfortune to be stricken at least three times in his life with porphyria, an hereditary mental illness inherited from James I but not even identified correctly until about 40 years ago.

So Bennett's savage, masterly political comedy shows us a demented monarch given to frightening fits of intelligence and sanity, surrounded by corrupt courtiers and confused

medics, all of whom see, in an as yet undiagnosed illness, varying chances for political and personal self-advancement.

While never losing sight of the personal tragedy of an amiable if rather unimaginative man periodically losing grip, Bennett manages to set him brilliantly in the context of his social and historical and medical times. The play is an exercise in courtly embarrassment, never better than when one of the doctors starts the king on a therapeutic reading of Shakespeare, only to find himself deeply embroiled in "King Lear" and the madness of another monarch. Nicholas Hytner's production in the Lyttelton has a back-up team of the best character actors in town, with Charles Kay and Harold Innocent leading for the doctors while Julian Wadham and James Villiers take care of the politicians. If you should have the misfortune to go mad, Bennett is finally telling us, try to do so well away from surgeons and statemen.

At the Shaftesbury, Ken Hill's "Phantom of the Opera" is cheekily billed as "the original stage musical" to distinguish it from the more famous Andrew Lloyd Webber version of a year or two later, though apparently in ignorance that musical versions of the "Phantom" have been around on stage and screen for the best part of a century. This one uses the music of Gounod, Offenbach and Verdi to tell the usual tale of the man in the mask, and has proved over the last decade to be a sturdy enough roadshow both here and in the United States.

But seen for the first time at West End prices, it emerges as a distinctly tacky rerun of a plot that was overfamiliar even before Lloyd Webber transformed it, and its cast seems forever uncertain as to whether to play the old melodrama straight or send it up rotten in the hope that the audience will forgive a slender budget and a sadly shopped-out set. Reginald Marsh is comendably irritable as the theater manager, but Peter Straker as the Phantom seems to have had a charisma bypass.

At the Bush, "The Marvellous Boy" is a cast-improved account of Thomas Chatterton, poet, prodigy and forger, which would have benefited greatly from a single dramatist and a rather cooler approach to a remarkable biography. The visiting Public Parts theater company takes pride in a rehearsal process which, over six weeks, allows all its members to agree on the shape and content of their shows, but the result here has been to lose focus on a good story. Chatterton was dead of arsenic poisoning by the time he was 17, but remained the inspiration of Blake, Wordsworth and Coleridge as well as the first poetic superstar to burn out on drugs. It would have been enough just to tell the tale of this anti-Amadeus; instead we get a capella singing, a lot of overacting but precious little light on his life or career.

Finally at the Duchess, "An Evening with Gary Lineker" is one of those festival hits from the Edinburgh Fringe that has somehow lost something on the journey south. A couple of soccer fans and their women are gathered in a Majorcan hotel room to watch the England-West Germany semifinal of the last World Cup while their own lives gently unravel in acrimony about soccer-widowhood and the curious fantasies of football fanatics. What might have just about survived as a cabaret act in a second-division supporters' club looks painfully thin stretched across two theatrical hours in Audrey Cooke's somnolent production.

# The Writer vs. Hollywood, a Sequel

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Lem Dobbs should be one of the happiest writers in town. He was 31 on Christmas Eve but spent most of the day working.

He is under contract to write a comedy for the director Ivan Reitman that will star Danny DeVito and to write a drama for the director Robert Zemeckis. And he is set on directing his own screenplay for the producer David Lynch.

But Dobbs, who acknowledges that being a successful screenwriter is "incredibly lucrative," is one of Hollywood's angrier young men. He says he is angry that his latest movie, "Kafka," which has received mixed reviews, has been mangled.

He says he is angry about the "pitiful existence" of screenwriters in Hollywood, which he says is far worse than he imagined. And he is angry, he says, that movies seem so "shallow and poor and infantile," especially compared with the ones made in the 1960s and '70s.

"If I see one more teeny toddler in a movie ad give the thumbs-up sign, I'll start yelling!" he exclaims. "Can't we make interesting films anymore? Where are our 'Bonnie and Clydes' or 'Five Easy Pieces'?"

Most people outside the film business have never heard of Dobbs, who has written three produced movies, "Hider in the House," "The Hard Way" and "Kafka," which he says he views with a mixture of indifference and contempt. But his reputation within Hollywood is formidable. Premiere magazine called him a genius in the summer of 1990 in an article entitled "The Best Writer in Hollywood?"

His screenplay "Edward Ford," a drama about a small-time cowboy actor in Hollywood over three decades that ends in the waning days of the B western, has often been described as one of the town's finest unproduced movies.

Dobbs is now, finally, making plans to direct the movie himself, with Lynch as producer. Dobbs says it is his view that a director is the centerpiece of any film effort. As a result, he says he is now planning to devote as much of his career as possible to directing.

Although successful and sought after, Dobbs echoes the bleak views of many screenwriters in town, views that have been expressed in the past by such prominent authors as F. Scott Fitzgerald and Clifford Odets, who wound up in Hollywood writing movies for the money.

Dobbs says he accepts the fact that it is hard for outsiders to be sympathetic to writers in Hollywood: top writers who rewrite screenplays are offered as much as \$100,000 a week.

But he acknowledges that he has learned some bitter lessons since he came to Hollywood at the age of 18 to work in the movie business.

"Being a writer is a great life, lousy career," said Dobbs. "It is incredibly lucrative. I have a nice house. I can buy a record or book and not think twice about it. I'm such a movie fan that I'm thrilled when I see my name on movie posters of even bad movies that I have worked on."

"The trouble is, there's a quality of giving up in Hollywood. It's very mysterious. Maybe people just lose their talent. But in so many cases you can't sit through films that were made by people who once made great films."



Lem Dobbs: Lucrative, but...

"It's so distressing," he added. "I get the Writers Guild newsletter, and it's painful. They have these glowing memorial tributes to these guys who died, guys who made terrific films, guys who wound up writing episodes of 'Gilligan's Island.' It's a pathetic existence. At some point, people just stay here too long. It's like being at the roulette table. One more roll of the dice, and you say you'll walk away."

Dobbs, who was born in Oxford, England, is the son of the expatriate American artist R. B. Kitaj, the much-admired representational painter. At the age of 10, Dobbs accompanied his father to Los Angeles, where the artist sketched a number of great directors: John Ford, George Cukor, Jean Renoir, Billy Wilder.

The boy, who was entranced with American movies in the first place, was, essentially, obsessed with going to Hollywood as soon as he finished high school at the American School in London.

Within months of his arrival, Dobbs says, he began earning money as a writer. He took the name Dobbs from the character Humphrey Bogart played in "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre."

His most recent film is "Kafka," starring Jeremy Irons and directed by Steven Soderbergh, the author and director of "sex, lies and videotape." The fictional, surreal depiction of Franz Kafka's life opened briefly in early December in New York and Los Angeles to qualify for Academy Award nominations. It will reopen around the United States next month.

The film, which has stirred considerable interest, has many movie allusions, including those to Carol Reed's "Third Man," several films by Alfred Hitchcock and horror films of the 1930s.

Dobbs speaks bluntly about the film. "Looking at it as a completely disinterested filmmaker, distancing myself from it, I can recognize certain charms in the movie and I think it's rather interesting," he says. "If I gave it a moment's thought as the screenwriter, though, I'd have to slash my wrists."

The essential roles were miscast, his vision of the movie to resemble a German expressionist horror film was brushed aside and the performers altered his dialogue throughout the movie, he says.

"One of the great clichés of Hollywood, it's a writer's cliché actually, is when writers send letters to newspaper editors and demand their due and say why wasn't credit given to them on a movie and what does the public think—that actors just make up the words as they go along without the writer," Dobbs says.

"Well, I've got news for everybody. The actors do make up the words as they go along. And I don't think they're very good at it."

In an interview, Soderbergh defended the film but said he understood many of Dobbs's grievances. "When the film came out many of the criticisms leveled at it centered around the script, specifically the fact many people took Lem to task for not having a Kafka as deeply drawn as many of the critics would have liked," he said. "Well these are the kinds of things I cut out of the first draft: things about Kafka's personal life and family. I really wanted to make a mystery thriller and not a biography."

"There were certain instances where his dialogue was altered, but certainly the changes weren't made arbitrarily. In some cases, changes were made because although the words seemed wonderful on the page, they didn't seem right coming out of an actor's mouth."

He added: "Lem and I get on well. I think he's the most gifted screenwriter I know. I think he knows this is what happens when you make a film, that I have to go off and make the film that I saw in my head."

# Murderer as Hero, Koltès's Legacy

By Thomas Quim Curtis  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bernard-Marie Koltès, the fiery French dramatist who after a propitious start as a playwright died at 41 in 1989, has left behind an explosive farewell mark.

His final play has been attacked as an offense to public decorum. The audacious Koltès would probably be pleased that his swan song, a dramatization of a compulsive killer's many murders, is causing a posthumous scandal.

It was inspired by a case that held the headlines in 1988. A derailed young man, Roberto Succo, murdered his father, his mother, a police inspector, a child and possibly several others. He was arrested, escaped and vanished. He was recaptured in Italy when a 16-year-old girl who had become his companion saw his photo on a poster and informed the police. Confined as dangerously insane, he was injured in an escape attempt, then committed suicide by covering his head with a plastic bag.

With a slight name change, Koltès's "Roberto Zucco" was staged in German translation by Peter Stein at his Berlin Schaubühne in 1990. When the Théâtre National



Bernard-Marie Koltès, author of "Roberto Zucco."

Populaire at Villeurbanne, near Lyon, announced the French premiere, it caused an uproar, particularly in Chambéry, the scene of some of Succo's killings.

In November "Roberto Zucco" opened at the TNP, without protest, playing four weeks to packed houses. It since has been seen in Nice, Marseille and Brussels, without objection. It will be seen in Chambéry and is due at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris in February. In "Roberto Zucco" the author

has taken what he requires from the recorded evidence and lifted it into vibrant drama, with insight, ideas and intensely personal magic.

"What an incredible voyage, a mythical personage, a hero like Goliath or Samson, a monster of force, cut down by a stone or a woman," Koltès declared of his subject.

The blighted Zucco is not an intellectual testing himself, like Dostoyevsky's Raskolnikov. He is a mistake of blind nature, impelled

by forces beyond him and a victim of amnesia incapable even of recalling his atrocities.

The play operates on two levels. For the groundlings there is the suspense of a thriller, the killer stalking his prey, the manhunt, the escapes, while the discerning will appreciate the classic tragedy of implacable fate. Its 15 scenes move with the haste of a cinema chase. There is lyricism to several sequences and it is indisputably one of the most satisfactory of Koltès's plays.

Bruno Boëpin, an intimate of the author, is in charge of the production that only partially serves the text. The opening scene is in a prison where two wardens discuss their captive, assuring themselves that he is secure in solitary, while as they talk Zucco is seen on the roof escaping, an excellent pictorial touch. But in the staged version he does not appear and only the raucous alarm cuts short the wardens' chatter. Again, a sequence in which Zucco holds a woman and her gangling son at gunpoint goes on too long, teetering on the edge of the absurd. The episode in which, to illustrate the maniac's softer side, he aids an old man instead of knitting him, is exceptionally well managed.

Jerzy Radziwlowicz give a fair performance as Zucco, but the role awaits a young Marion Brando. Of their heads.

# Cronenberg, Bugs and Burroughs

By Caryn James  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David Cronenberg has a soft spot for bugs, and they've always been kind to him. His first feature was a low-budget 1975 horror movie called "Shivers," aka "The Parasite Murders" and "They Came From Within," a grotesque little story about man-made, sexually-transmitted killer parasites.

His popular breakthrough came in 1986 with his remake of "The Fly," in which a scientist played by Jeff Goldblum turned into a giant fly that drooled gallons of sickening fluid around the lab.

This penchant for insects had commercial value, but it did not seem to be an artistic obsession on the order of, say, Picasso's fascination with bulls.

Who knew what David Cronenberg would one day do with a bug? In his smashingly funny and wise version of "Naked Lunch," bugs are the witty devices that bring the hero's unconscious desires to dizzying cinematic life.

The film includes Mngwumps, 6-foot-tall buggy creatures that walk, talk and secrete a highly addictive fluid. And there are the precious giant black centipedes, whose meat forms a mind-altering drug. Both are present in William Burroughs's hallucinatory novel of addiction, homosexuality, mind control and language games.

But the movie, written and directed by Cronenberg, has an even more bizarre central image: typewriters that turn into bossy, talking bugs. Keyboarders grow out of the bugs' faces, and paper rolls out of their heads.

The image is Burroughs-inspired but Cronenberg-invented, and it suggests the fearless creative leap that allowed Cronenberg to take what he needed from a plotless novel and transform it into a stylish picaresque born to be on screen.

Here a writer named Bill Lee, a figure drawn partly from Burroughs's work and partly from his life, takes orders from the overgrown bugs. Maybe they're upset that Bill is trying to kill them.

"So how is the exterminating business going, Bill?" a friend asks early in the film. As Bill Lee, Peter Weller is strikingly like the familiar image of William Burroughs, with his brown fedora and suit, deadpan intonation and skeletal face. Truth be told, the exterminating business (which once employed Burroughs) is not so good.

Bill gets home to find his wife, Joan (Judy Davis), with a syringe full of familiar yellow stuff. "I'm shooting up your bug powder," she explains. "It's a very literary high."

It's a Kafka high. You feel like a bug.

Cronenberg invents a much more crucial function for his bugs, though. Bill Lee never admits it, but viewers can see that the Mngwump and typewriter-bugs are projections of the character's imagination, ordering him to do what he secretly wants but is afraid to acknowledge. This allows Cronenberg to create a psychologically believable hero trapped in surreal events.

When Bill is arrested for drug possession, the police leave him in a room with a beetle-like bug the size of a large pizza. Claiming to be Bill's intelligence contact — he didn't even know he

was a spy — the bug says that Joan is an enemy agent and orders Bill to kill her. Just as Burroughs did in life, Bill Lee later tells Joan it's time for their William Tell routine, tries to shoot a glass off her head and kills her accidentally.

That is why a Mngwump turns up in a bar and orders Bill to go on the lam to Interzone — a decadent fantasyland based on Tangiers — to file his "reports," the writing that becomes the novel "Naked Lunch."

Cronenberg is not only having fun with these bugs; their absurdly comic presence is central to the film's tone. He proves that obsessions are an artist's best friend, whatever creepy-crawly form they may take.

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**Herald Tribune**

Repubbles Allow Formation of Separate Armies

South Try To Curb Religious Radicals



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Nuclear Halfway House

As the Cold War ebbs, the United States cuts back on its strategic and tactical nuclear deployments, but pressures mount to cut back even further, leading the American military to try as best it can to get out in front of the debate. This is the context in which the Air Force commissioned a bipartisan panel of current and former Pentagon heavyweights, civilian and military, to ponder a post-containment nuclear strategy. Two broad approaches are evident in the larger debate.

One is to use the Kremlin's retreat to renounce nuclear weapons and to rebuild American security on the basis of global cooperation, diplomacy and, for the military part of it, non-nuclear weapons. Adherents argue for a "minimal" deterrent as a way station to abolition, for limiting the number and nature of targets, and for progressively restricting the circumstances in which the United States would modernize, test and threaten to use an ever-diminishing stockpile.

The second approach is more conventional and, in our view, sensible. It holds that nuclear arms exist and cannot be willed away or uninvited, and that the need is to find the right role for these

weapons in terms of their deterrent value in the post-Cold War environment. This is the approach of the panel. It would lower the numbers of strategic warheads below even the newly negotiated floors. It would abandon the old strategy of concentrating on deterring the Soviet Union by firing massive numbers of nuclear missiles at Soviet weapons facilities and other targets, offering instead an option of non-nuclear sorties. It embraces an old purpose of nuclear and global preeminence but a new strategy of preparing for numerous nuclear and other uncertain threats arising from Soviet successor states, a range of Third World countries and elsewhere.

The numbers and sorts of weapons that should be retained, the particular rationales and plans offered for them — these matters are always debatable. The important consideration is, however, that the world is still a dangerous and uncertain place, with far-flung technological capabilities. Especially a country like the United States, with friends, responsibilities and interests around the globe, must anticipate the darker contingencies — without being a slave to them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Awaiting North Korea

North Korea has now told the International Atomic Energy Agency that it will shortly sign a nuclear safeguards accord. Barring a last-minute hitch, Pyongyang will then open all nuclear facilities to inspection. That is a giant step toward making the Korean Peninsula nuclear-free. It may help free North Korea from years of self-imposed isolation.

North Korea deeply resents its reputation as a harshly regimented, deprived country desperate to acquire nuclear arms to stave off collapse. Yet only the North can dispel that impression — by letting outsiders in to see for themselves, starting with international inspectors.

One facility is especially worrisome, a plant at Yongbyon that experts suspect could reprocess plutonium for use in nu-

clear arms. Allowing prompt inspection of the plant will assure nervous neighbors that Pyongyang is keeping its pledge not to acquire a reprocessing plant.

George Bush deserves much credit for these developments. His willingness to withdraw all U.S. nuclear arms from the peninsula, despite South Korean reservations, coaxed North Korea toward openness. Once it has lived up to its part of the bargain, President Bush is prepared to cancel the joint military exercises that the United States has conducted annually with South Korea. One more big step remains: establishing normal diplomatic relations between Washington and Pyongyang. That would further reassure North Korea and bring peace to a long-troubled peninsula.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## 'We Are Not Like Them'

When Czechoslovaks swept away communism in a velvet revolution, demonstrators chanted "We are not like them." That proud distinction has been sadly blurred by a "lustration law" recently enacted by the Federal Assembly.

The term itself has unfortunate roots. It derives from the Latin "lustrum" and means a purifying sacrifice carried out at five-year intervals in imperial Rome. Coincidentally, the new law provides for a five-year ban on employment of former Communist officials in government or private managerial posts. Even those who wrote the law were aware that its sweep was indiscriminate. An exemption is allowed only for people who held party office during the Prague Spring period, from 1968 through May 1969, but all other distinctions are ignored in a ritual sacrifice that could become contagious.

Last month the Education Ministry decreed that teachers and even certain workers would also be lustrated. And in formerly Communist Hungary a lustration measure has also been adopted, although not yet signed by a justifiably dubious president.

Obviously, former Communists who were guilty of crimes deserve punishment. But the lawful course in a democracy is to proceed on a case-by-case basis with procedural safeguards. Under lustration, as Aryeh Neier of Human Rights Watch

warns, the determination of guilt is collective and the presumption of innocence reversed. It is grimly reminiscent of what was called "class guilt" in Stalinist times.

Equally worrying, and not just in Czechoslovakia, is the reliance on Communist police dossiers in lustration purges. Those files are notoriously unreliable; agents eager for promotion padded their reports with bogus informers. Yet such police records were cited as proof of guilt by a lustration commission that was supposed to screen the assembly. The names of assembly members who refused to resign were read aloud; four were purged without even the semblance of a fair hearing. This precedent does not encourage confidence in government promises that an Interior Ministry commission will hear appeals of others named in Communist dossiers.

That the poison in those files should feed a clamor for retribution is a baleful legacy of a discredited system. President Vaclav Havel, who opposed but quietly acquiesced in the lustration law, has been preoccupied with preventing Czechs and Slovaks from dissolving their union. His eloquence is sorely needed to assure that justice is done, not mocked by an inquisition. What happens in Prague today can influence what happens in Warsaw, Budapest and the former Soviet Union tomorrow.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### America's Global Role

The demise of the Soviet Union as a military threat to the West has led America to begin cutting back its global security commitments. In Europe, more than half its troops are being withdrawn; in the Far East, Philippine bases are being given up and the military presence in South Korea is being scaled back; and elsewhere, military installations are being closed. But complete withdrawal from Europe would provide no cure for America's ills, and indeed, the long-awaited "peace dividends" might never be collected if American disengagement were to leave Europe abandoned as an unstable, fragmented continent at the mercy of nationalist conflicts.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Differences between the Europeans and the Americans are already holding to ransom the Uruguay Round (of trade talks). If these differences prove insurmountable and fortresses appear on both continents, Asia cannot be left behind. It is doubly important, therefore, for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to strengthen its economic links with the United States. It is the domestic rejuvenation of the U.S. economy that will determine both the country's will and its capacity to remain engaged globally. However, that revitalization will require far-sighted foreign partnership, in Asia primarily from Japan. What ASEAN can do is to show the United States that its Asia-Pacific presence is desired and valued.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

### Tourism: Who Needs It?

The murder of four British tourists in southern Angola is a reminder of the risks people routinely take when traveling abroad. This is especially true of those who tread a foreign country as though it were little more than an atmospheric theme park.

It is not even necessary to travel far off the beaten track to run into trouble. As well as the dangers posed by Africa, South America and the Far East, there are equal perils for those who find themselves in the wrong neighborhoods of Miami or New York. A report published Tuesday on the misadventures of tourists themselves, filed upon the countries they visit. Pollution, overdevelopment, cultural ruin and appallingly bad food are only a few of the hazards.

The obvious alternative is for people to consider spending more of their holidays in this country, or simply to stay at home. Why, indeed, should so many people save for 11 months a year in order to spend the 12th on holidays abroad that are not only far more expensive, but sometimes dangerous and often foul? If people stayed in their own countries it would do much to boost the domestic economy. We, after all, spend \$2.5 billion more abroad than visitors spend here. The British find the American ignorance of this country an endless source of amusement. But on the whole we are no less inept when we travel there — or most other places for that matter. Better to cultivate our own gardens.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

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# OPINION

## Candid Talk by Bush in Tokyo Could Clarify the Issues

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — George Bush landed in Tokyo with 21 top American business executives and a full cargo of economic evasion, self-delusion, bombast and prefabricated "agreements" that cleverly avoid the realities of the problems between the United States and Japan.

But that's all right — it will be fair trade at its best. The Japanese will meet him with their own complete

and national heritage, looking up now and then for a good cry.

The reason for the failure will be that neither the United States nor Japan talk candidly to each other or to their own people about the core reasons for the problems and what can be done to solve them.

Just as important, both sides do not

know that they will not wake up one morning to find out that 70,000 of them have been fired. Before that would happen, executives would resign, other companies would pitch in and the banks would come through with loans, on government orders.

The Japanese are simply not going to change that system. It has made them one of the most prosperous countries on earth and, thanks to the United States, all accomplished peacefully under parliamentary democracy.

Americans would not like to be Japanese. The Japanese system does promote conformity, obsequiousness, rigidity. It suits neither American nor American tradition. And let's never forget that it has been American history, law and culture that inspired the world and still does.

But once America's politicians recognize the differences between the countries instead of pretending there are really none, the United States can face reality. One essential is to examine America's own laws and traditions, to see if some should be

changed to permit more of the industry cooperation, combined research, shared capital investment and encouragement of savings that have helped Japan. We Americans don't have to become Japanese; neither do we have to remain ostriches.

Second step: In those defined cases where the United States, calmly and patiently, decides that the Japanese system is being used deliberately against us, we should calmly and patiently seek it to them.

An American president should have the courage to say all that. Then he has to go one hard step further and say that what the whole world says about us is true. We spend too much, invest too little, allow our schools to be dominated by the limits of dullards. He should tell us that if we do not change we will wind up really deserving what the Japanese now just pretend to have for us — compassion.

And how would we like that? Then he can accomplish something in Tokyo, not before.

The New York Times.

### The Japanese are not going to change a system that has made them one of the most prosperous countries.

product line of economic hypocrisy, including that new and fast-growing specialty, contempt lightly camouflaged as compassion.

So the mission will leave the United States and Japan in exactly their present positions — the Japanese using their skills, social strengths, history and every trick in the trade to remain powerful and growing, the Americans wasting their own rich lab-

oratory to tip Japan toward recession. That means that imports will sag, making the trade surplus even larger. Still more troubling is that in the desperate scramble for cash that the squeeze has provoked, Japan is now a major importer of investment capital.

Other forces are working to increase risk in global financial markets, such as the towering mountain of debt in America and a growing monetary shock from Eastern Europe. But when

## Dear Mr. Prime Minister: Your Country Needs to Shift Gears

By Kenneth S. Courtis

TOKYO — Dear Kiichi Miyazawa: You are prime minister when Japan has become the world's most robust economy. You have been a key policy strategist for the last two decades and an architect of Japan's economic success. In the last five years alone your country has out-invested America by 2½ to 1 on a per capita basis. Japan leads the world in automobiles, machine tools and semiconductors, and is positioned to move ahead in a number of key industries for the future.

Japan constitutes two-thirds of the entire economy of Asia. It is twice the size of the German economy. On present trends, Japan's output of goods and services could well equal that of America early in the next decade.

The discussions you will have with President George Bush this week offer an opportunity for Japan to move to the center of the international stage and play a new role.

The significance of Mr. Bush's visit is not political hoopla. Nor is his purpose just to shoehorn a few more cars and auto parts into Japan, to hear the right noises about GATT and to pick up a check for a supercollider in Texas. As the military issues of the post-Cold War period are increasingly sorted out, a redefinition of global economic relations has begun. That is the vital issue in Tokyo this week.

With the United States on the mend and the European Community overextended in Eastern Europe, you have said that Japan will play a locomotive role for the world economy. An initial measure of the possible impact of such a policy shift is Japan's staggering 115-trillion-yen trade surplus in the past 10 years. That is greater than the annual GNP of Italy, an economy that provides 21 million jobs.

Yet the vicious squeeze that your central bank has had on the economy in the last two

years is tipping Japan toward recession. That means that imports will sag, making the trade surplus even larger. Still more troubling is that in the desperate scramble for cash that the squeeze has provoked, Japan is now a major importer of investment capital.

Other forces are working to increase risk in global financial markets, such as the towering mountain of debt in America and a growing monetary shock from Eastern Europe. But when

### Japan's value as an ally will no longer protect it from pressure to reform its domestic economic structures and its trade position.

Japan, the world's largest investor, swings the flow of funds to itself, trouble cannot be far off. Many are calling for another reevaluation of the yen. But that would be unlikely to affect Japan's long-term trade performance. Despite a tripling of the yen's value against the dollar in the last 20 years, the Japanese trade surplus remains. In 1992 it will exceed \$100 billion, the largest ever and the 25th surplus in 25 years.

It should not be clear to all that Japan is fundamentally out of sync with the world economy. Amid the political and strategic imperatives of the old Cold War, this was tolerated. But as the political order of the last half-century dissolves, so the nature of the economic order born of the Cold War is about to be trans-

formed. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Japan's value as an ally will no longer protect it from pressure to reform its domestic economic structures and trade position.

Economies are set to become more intensely international and integrated.

The great corporations of Japan are already positioning themselves to capitalize on these changes. They are set to participate in global markets on a whole new scale. In 1990 the value of overseas production by Japanese firms was about \$165 billion, equal to about half Japan's total annual exports. By the year 2000 the annual overseas output of corporate Japan will exceed \$1 trillion.

President Bush's visit this week signals that the economics of the new world order is moving very quickly to the top of the international agenda. The key interests of Japan are at stake.

Your success as prime minister will ultimately be measured by your ability to lead the country through a radical transition. Your pledge to transform Japan into the locomotive for growth of the global economy has been understood by the world as a positive commitment to change. The most important first step in that direction is to liberate Japan's domestic market to release enormous pent-up demand.

Much of Japan's unprecedented economic growth in recent years came at the expense of the consumer, who has seen his spending fall from above 60 percent of GNP in the mid-1980s to near 56 percent at present. We consumer spending to climb back to levels of the past decade, that alone would release some 17 trillion yen. Even then, consumer spending would be 3 or 4 percent lower in Japan than the average for other major economies.

Release of this pent-up demand could occur in a noninflationary manner only with radical

rationalization of the Japanese economy. To begin, the land and tax systems have to be fundamentally reformed. Think of the absurd situation we have at the moment: Some 14 percent of Tokyo is zoned and "taxed" as agricultural land. Building codes and tax laws work to maintain large tracts of Japan as urban wasteland. If this land were released for development, it would trigger a long-term expansion of residential construction and consumer-led domestic demand.

Some of the strongest supporters of your party have vested interests in the status quo, so resistance to change will be vehement. But failure to overcome such opposition already jeopardizes Japan's larger interests in the global economy, and the price is getting higher.

Japan today faces a situation similar to that of Britain in the 19th century when it was the most dynamic, innovative and low-cost producer in the world. The debate then about free entry of corn into the British market served as a metaphor for the larger question of Britain's role in the international economy. Today, for Japan, the debate about rice carries the same symbolism.

Policy should anticipate events rather than be used to the past. At key turning points of history, such as the present one, the role of government is to break the political gridlock and lead the way forward. In your meetings this week with President Bush, you have the opportunity to show that Japan is prepared to move, and that you have the vision and will to lead.

The writer is senior economist at Deutsche Bank Capital Markets (Asia), a visiting professor at Keio and Tokyo Universities and chairman of the Planning Committee of the School of International Studies in Tokyo. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Instead of Getting Fired They Get More Millions

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — It is the manner of television to have everything balanced. Thus we can say that on "This Week with David Brinkley," George Will represents the right, Sam Donaldson the left and Cokie Roberts something in between. In this way all bases are covered and agreement is almost never reached — until last Sunday, that is. On the subject of executive pay, Messrs. Will, Donaldson and Roberts agreed: It's too high.

The show was aired sometime after midnight in Seoul, which is where George Bush happened to be at the time. He was about to leave for Tokyo where he would be joined by 21 corporate executives, all of whom make much more than their Japanese counterparts. Probably Mr. Bush did not see the show. It is not often that the left, the right and the center are in such agreement.

### Americans look on with dismay and anger as things get worse but corporate pay goes up.

And, really, it is not that often that President Bush is that out of touch with the American people. In fact, Americans look on with both dismay and anger as things get worse in the country but corporate pay goes up and up. How can Mr. Stempel get more than \$2 million a year (\$1,000 an hour!) for presiding over the ruination of a once great company? How can Roger Smith, GM's chief executive officer removed, get a pension of \$1.2 million a year when after a decade of his management the company is going right down the drain?

The answer is that these corporate executives are being judged by their buddies and peers, who see nothing wrong in outrageous salaries — and no connection between those salaries and the layoffs that the same company is often announcing.

In other words, they are doing what they please simply because no one can stop them — or, to put it more precisely, because no one has stopped them.

The president could, though, and by doing nothing more than pointing a finger: How dare you take home \$2 million when you are laying off 70,000 workers!

This president, though, is unlikely to do anything of the sort. He is anemic when it comes to the blood of populism. Instead of using his bully pulpit on this issue, he invites these guys along with him on his grand tour of East Asia. The very essence of the president's Points of Light program is that Americans all owe an obligation to each other. Why when it comes to corporate pay do those lights get turned out?

Not for a second do I believe that the United States would whip Japan in trade if its corporate executives earned what they were really worth. But if these so-called leaders showed that they were really willing to lead, to share the bad times as well as the good and impart the sense that "we are all in this thing together," it might be a start. Meanwhile, maybe Mr. Bush's traveling companions should stay in Japan. They could learn something.

Honda is one of those awful (hiss!) Japanese companies that have contributed to the humbling of the never-humble-enough General Motors. The Wall Street Journal, which nicely provided these numbers, reports that Honda paid its top 36 officers only \$10.2 million last year. Given the Japanese tax structure, the Journal estimates that their average top-level Honda executive brought home less than \$150,000. On the other hand, they make a terrific car.

It is at this point that we are alerted to something called "cultural differences." The Japanese have this supposedly really weird loyalty to



## The Three Big Babies Deserve a Spanking

By James Bovard

WASHINGTON — George Bush, in Japan with an entourage of frustrated businessmen, will demand that Japan buy more American autos — and pressure the Japanese government to further restrict Japanese auto sales in the United States.

For the Americans, the \$30 billion U.S.-Japanese auto trade deficit is a result of Japanese unfairness rather than superior competitiveness. In June, Robert Mosbacher, the secretary of commerce, asserted that "in virtually all cases" U.S. auto parts "have been shown to be just as good as Japanese auto parts."

U.S. car experts disagree. When Road and Track magazine announced its 10 best cars of 1991, nine were Japanese and one was German. A 1991 Consumer Reports survey gave the highest reliability ratings to Japanese autos. Nearly all the cars with a poor reliability rating were made by the Big Three: General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. When the Japanese do not buy more relatively low-quality American cars, the U.S. government responds by making it more difficult for American citizens to buy relatively high-quality Japanese cars.

Representative Richard Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, introduced legislation last month to penalize Japan for its trade deficit with America. Michigan congressmen are linking their chops over the prospect of new restrictions on Japanese auto imports.

The assault on these imports is also being fueled by the Commerce Department's recent preliminary finding that Toyota and Mazda have been selling their minivans at unfairly low prices — "dumping" them. Senator Donald Riegle, Democrat of Michigan, declared that the minivan case was "an illustration of the systematic pattern of trade cheating by Japan that must be stopped." But the findings prove only the absurdity and the unfairness of the U.S. dumping law.

The Commerce Department found Toyota guilty of selling its minivans for roughly 1 percent less than the department approved, largely because Toyota was not sufficiently bureaucratic. The U.S. dumping law actually penalizes foreign companies whose administrative costs are less than 10 percent of their production costs.

Mazda was found guilty of a 7.19 percent dumping margin largely because the government arbitrarily compared the price of 470 vans sold in special circumstances in Japan with the price of 30,000 vans sold by Mazda dealers in the United States.

The Japanese were not selling their minivans at a loss or for less than they sold for in Japan. If American companies had done what the Japanese companies had done, they would never have been penalized. The dumping law makes a mockery of U.S. demands for a level playing field.

Japanese auto exports to the United States have been restricted by quotas since 1981, when President Ronald Reagan pressured the Japanese into reducing their exports. A 1987 IMF study estimated that the resulting artificial shortage of cars for sale in the United States cost American consumers \$17 billion between 1981 and 1984, resulting in an average increase of \$1,650 for new-car prices (domestic and import) in 1984. Between 1980 and 1989, the cost of a new car rose from 18.7 weeks of the median household's earnings to 24.7 weeks.

Last month the Japanese government reportedly ordered a further reduction in the number of cars exported to the United States. Tokyo has successfully pressured companies to buy more American auto parts, even if those parts are of a lower quality, and expected to make further concessions during the president's visit.

The U.S. auto industry is not a victim of unfair play but rather of its own incompetence. If 10 years of protection did not close the U.S.-Japanese auto quality gap, further restrictions will simply be extortion of American consumers. Neither President Bush nor Congress should be able to nullify the freedom of Americans to choose the best auto they can buy.

The writer is author of "The Fair Trade Fraud." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1892: Trading Insults

PARIS — The Herald, in an editorial, quotes the North German Gazette as saying: "Several German papers give a new and touching proof of the national German 'etichism' for all that is foreign. They reproduce and discuss with really serious a story about German politics, invented by American papers and reproduced by the sheets of the boulevards, 'La blague française' and Yankee humbugism are certainly not sources of authority for German citizens." When people are in the wrong they shout, and when they have no further argument they become abusive. But never yet has yelling and shouting convinced anyone. This is what the North German Gazette should sniff into its impoverished and antique brain.

### 1917: Rasputin's Death

PETROGRAD — The judicial proceedings in connection with Rasputin's death will shortly be discontinued as the killing was done in self-defense. The persons hitherto subjected to domiciliary arrest have been released. Rasputin's body states that six persons participated in the supper to which Rasputin was invited on the fateful night. It affirms that the bullet wounds were apparently produced by weapons of different calibre, suggesting that the victim was shot by more than one person. His executioners attached a weight to the body before throwing it from a bridge.

### 1942: Control of Aliens

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] To insure "tighter control" over enemy aliens, the government soon may require the 1,000,000 in the United States to carry identification cards bearing photographs and to obtain formal permission in advance before changing residence or occupation. Attorney General Francis Biddle disclosed today (Jan. 7). He said the regulations would be stricter than during World War I.



OPINION

Dances With Wolves, and Weasels

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Washington Redskins are winning; the American Indians are losing. While bleeding hearts fret that the word "redskins" may be taken as an ethnic slur, a far more serious assault on the character and traditions of aboriginal Americans is being ignored.

With the active cooperation of many greedy tribal leaders and their fast-back white lawyers, tribes from the Ojibwa in Wisconsin to the Barona in California are being victimized and corrupted by promoters of organized gambling.

It began in seeming innocuous a decade ago with bingo games on the reservations. Then half the states in the country, under the delusion that good ends could be achieved by bad means, legalized gambling. (It is called "gaming" or "off-track betting" or "casino promotion of tourism"; never use a dirty word like "gambling.")

Because Indian reservations retain a form of sovereignty that limits control by state governments, shrewd gambling operators saw a way to get around local restrictions and steal a march on the local casinos. The Supreme Court held in 1987 that states that permitted gambling could not deny its triumphs, glories and spoils to Indian reservations.

That opened the floodgates to those who wanted to exploit the special status of Indians. Today, gambling dens fringed by Indians add up to a billion-dollar-a-year business that is mushrooming; its wildness is illuminated by neon; tribes reaching out for more suckers are litigating with state officials about whether one-armed bandits or illegal slot machines or merely "technological aids" to bingo players.

The corruption of the original American ethnic group is taking place under the cover of a public relations campaign to show how gambling is good for impoverished Indians. Profits go to the tribes, goes the story, which then build schools and hospitals and lift the unemployed families off welfare.

vada, those paragons of state virtue, have led the way. With the notable exception of ABC News, investigative media have shied away from this national scandal. Many have been intimidated by immediate charges of racism by Indian "leaders" who benefit most from the deals like those being set up across the country by Grand Casinos Inc., a company whose over-the-counter stock is being promoted by non-Indians.

What a perversion of affirmative action; it is the proper answer to the massacre of innocent Indians at Wounded Knee? The corruption of gambling is ripping many tribes apart. The Mohawk fighting along the U.S.-Canadian border last year was based largely on control of gambling money. The introduction of slot machines all but ensures further mob penetration and moral degradation.

Big-time gambling is an organized vice deserving of no government promotion or identification with a single ethnic group. All lotteries are con games, manipulating people's something-for-nothing lust. Is there no Indian tribal leader courageous enough to come forward to tell Indian children that they come from the stock of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse and that their role models need not be George Raft and Meyer Lansky?

Are there no genuine friends of a poverty-stricken group willing to put aside tut-tutting about misperceived shurs long enough to call attention to the real crisis facing the Indian nations today? Better a proud and upright "redskin" than a corrupted and exploited "native American."

The answer is not to deny any group its right to take advantage of a loophole to attract suckers of all races. The answer is to get state governments out of the gambling business. Public promotion of betting is wrong; it corrupts people and politicians; it should never be the goal of public policy.

If we do not, we will surely change the name of the football team to honor the next generation of aboriginal Americans. We will call them the Washington Croupiers. The New York Times.

Reagan for calling the Soviet Union an "evil empire" were either utterly ignorant or were outright scoundrels.

Where's the Equality? Regarding the report "Unfriendly South Africa Skies" (Dec. 13): No matter what South African Airways officials say, the SAA has played a role in upholding apartheid as the airline of an unjust regime. The SAA says it has "been committed to equal opportunity employment since 1983," but it still has few blacks in skilled positions. The airline's "equal opportunity" seems simply to mean justifying an unequal status quo.

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One Woman's War Story From the Vukovar Front

By C. G. Cupic

ZAGREB — Yugoslavia today is a place of deep cellars and shallow graves. Marica Racimorski, a recently widowed Croat, knows about both. For when a country is torn apart, families do the bleeding.

Mrs. Racimorski's younger son, Vinko, is married to a Serb. He fled to live with his in-laws in Serbia when hostilities broke out. He was promptly conscripted by the federal army and sent

damaged. The tank was firing at houses in the next block and destroying them one by one. The Arsenic house was destroyed. Not a brick was left standing. All this was done by the soldiers who had just shared drinks with them.

The elder Racimorski then moved to Vukovar's center to stay in the cellar of their friend Dordje Stojic, a Serb, whereupon aerial bombing flattened the heart of the town.

Zlatko was wounded on Nov. 1. Mrs. Racimorski and her husband went to live in another cellar, in Zlatko's girlfriend's building, near the main hospital. When Mrs. Racimorski went to see her son she ran bent in half, fearful of bullets. "I had to cross the graveyard," she says, her hands shaking. "It stank. The dead were not buried very deep."

The bodies are mostly those of Croat and Serb civilians. In wars in this part of the world, the corpses never seem to be buried deep enough, and the air is unhealthy for survivors.

In Vukovar's hospital, Zlatko was cared for by Zeljko Arsenic, the neighbors' son and his childhood friend. "We were really close friends, we helped each other all the time," Mrs. Racimorski says of the Arsenics. They spent long hours in the cellar, puzzling over the war. "We could not understand it," she says.

In the dark Balkan tradition there is little penchant for forgiveness, none for forgetting. People thrive on retribution. For some, though, friendship and simple humanity do count for more than Croat-Serbian rivalry. Mrs. Racimorski left Vukovar two days after it fell. She was on a bus to Zagreb that stopped at the Serbian military barracks in Sremska Mitrovica. Some of the army regulars there "looked after us quite well," she says. They apologized for the destruction of Vukovar.

In Zagreb, Mrs. Racimorski learned that Vinko and his father-in-law had found her husband in the Vukovar hospital morgue. They buried him, deep, at what is known as the Bulgarian Cemetery. It accepts people of all faiths.

Mrs. Racimorski does not visit his grave. She does not know if he can stand to return to Vukovar. International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Argument's Other Half

Regarding "From an Israeli Prison" (Letters, Nov. 28) by Abe Nathan: Abe Nathan's letter is more important for what he omits than for what he states. "Speaking directly with the enemy if you wish to prevent war and achieve peace..." is simply half of the fallacious, pacifist argument for recognizing the international terrorism of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Of course, Mr. Nathan is quite aware of the PLO Covenant and its call for the destruction of the sovereign state of Israel. Yet he persists, with utter naivete, in "speaking with the enemy."

IRV KLINE, Iford, England.

What Reagan Knew

After reading David Remnick's "In Magadan, the Five-Year Plans Were Always Fulfilled" (Magazine, Dec. 17), I came to the conclusion that people who derided and ridiculed President Ronald

Reagan for calling the Soviet Union an "evil empire" were either utterly ignorant or were outright scoundrels.

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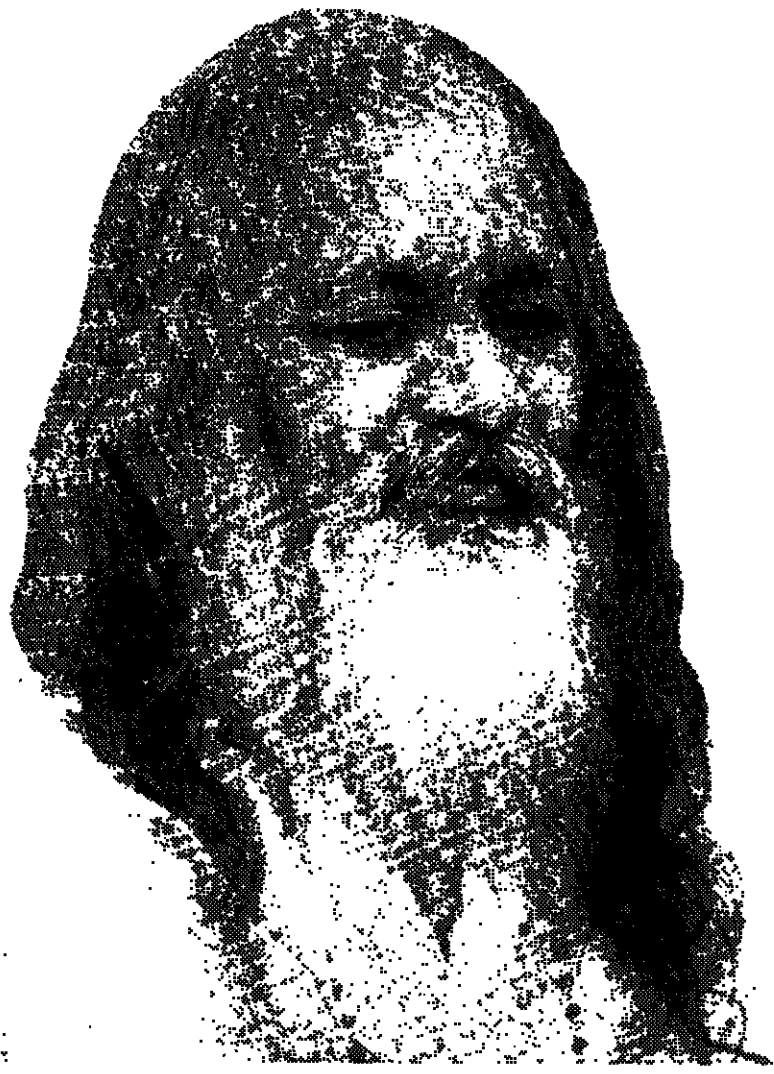
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Table with columns for fund names, ISIN numbers, and other financial data. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'Other Funds'.





HIS HOLINESS MAHARISHI MAHESH YOGI

Founder of:

The Transcendental Meditation and TM-Sidhi programme; Maharishi International University, USA; Maharishi Vedic University, India, Russia, and Holland; Maharishi's Vedic Science and Technology.

'We are now in possession of that supreme knowledge of Natural Law—the scientific knowledge of the source of nature's perfect order and how to access it—that can bestow perfection on any individual and on any government, and can raise life everywhere to the level of Heaven on Earth.

We are establishing a Capital of Heaven on Earth, from where the Constitution of the Government of the Universe—Natural Law—will be enlivened in world consciousness.

This will automatically bring the Support of Nature to the whole world family and raise the ability of all governments to satisfy everyone and create problem-free nations.

In this way every government will do justice to its sovereign authority and the whole world family will enjoy perpetual peace, happiness, and prosperity—Heaven on Earth.'

—Maharishi

Modern Science THE CONSTITUTION The Source of All Order and DISCOVERED THROUGH MAHARISHI Maharishi invites all governments to bring their and thereby raise governmental adminis

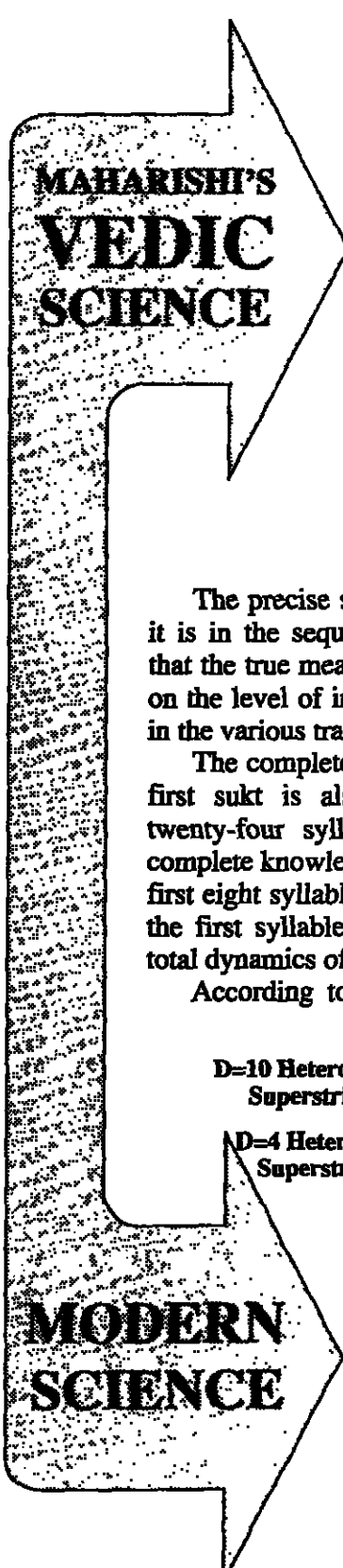
In recent decades, modern science has systematically revealed deeper layers of order in nature, from the atomic, to the nuclear and subnuclear levels of nature's functioning. This progressive exploration has culminated in the recent discovery of the unified field of all the laws of nature—the ultimate source of order in the universe.

Similarly, the ancient Vedic wisdom, understood and reformulated in this scientific age by His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi in his Vedic Science and Technology, identifies a single, universal source of all orderliness in nature, and a practical, scientifically validated procedure to apply this most fundamental and powerful level of Natural Law for the benefit of mankind.

Both understandings, modern and ancient, locate the unified source of nature's perfect order in a single, self-interacting field of intelligence at the foundation of all the laws of nature. This field sequentially creates, from within itself, all the diverse laws of nature governing life at every level of the manifest universe.

The self-interacting dynamics of this unified field constitutes the most basic level of nature's dynamics, and is governed by its own set of fundamental laws. Just as the constitution of a nation represents the most fundamental level of national law and the basis of all the laws governing the nation, the laws governing the self-interacting dynamics of the unified field represent the most fundamental level of Natural Law and the basis of all known laws

Table with 8 columns: Ahamkar, Buddhi, Manas, Akash, Vayu, Agni, Jal, Prithivi. It lists Sanskrit characters and their corresponding English transliterations (AK, NI, MI, LE, PU, RO, HI, TAM).



The precise sequence of sounds is highly significant; it is in the sequential progression of sound and silence that the true meaning and content of the Ved reside—not on the level of intellectual meanings ascribed to the Ved in the various translations.

The complete knowledge of the Ved contained in the first sukta is also found in the first richa—the first twenty-four syllables of the first sukta (line 1). This complete knowledge is again contained in the first pad, or first eight syllables of the first richa, and is also found in the first syllable of the Ved, 'AK', which contains the total dynamics of consciousness knowing itself.

According to Maharishi's Apaurusheya Bhashya of

the Ved, 'AK' describes the collapse of fullness of consciousness (A) within itself to its own point value (K). This collapse, which represents the eternal dynamics of consciousness knowing itself, occurs in eight successive stages. In the next stage of unfolding of the Ved, these eight stages of collapse are separately elaborated in the eight syllables of the first pad, which emerges from, and provides, a further commentary on, the first syllable of Rik Ved, 'AK'. These eight syllables correspond to the eight 'prakritis' (Ahankar, etc.) or eight fundamental qualities of intelligence which constitute the divided nature of pure consciousness.

The first line, or 'richa', of the first sukta, comprising 24 syllables, provides a further commentary on the first pad: the eight-syllable structure of the first pad now appears three times. The first pad

Mathematical equations for D=10 Heterotic Superstring and D=4 Heterotic Superstring, showing complex terms with psi and phi symbols.

As with the structure of Ved, the Lagrangian of the superstring can be seen in various stages of unfoldment. The most compact presentation of the string dynamics is provided by the ten-dimensional formulation of the heterotic string (L^{(10)}). In addition to purely bosonic modes associated with the abstract space-time arena in which the string moves, the mathematics reveals precisely eight fundamental fermionic degrees of freedom intrinsic to the string itself—the unique solution allowed by mathematical and quantum-mechanical consistency of the theory. These eight fundamental modes of the string correspond, in Vedic terminology, to the eight prakritis—the fundamental qualities of the unified field of consciousness. As in the structure of the Ved, these eight fundamental modes admit three interpretations corresponding to rishi, devata, and chhandas, consistent with the quantum-mechanical structure of the theory: (1) Each of the fields psi^{i=1...8} above defines a particular perspective in abstract Hilbert space (rishi), i.e., their eigen vectors form a basis in Hilbert space which can be used to expand and interpret any other state. (2) Each of the fields phi^{i=1...8} is an operator (devata), which creates and destroys specific states in Hilbert space. (3) Each of the

symbols psi^{i=1...8} also denotes a particular vibrational mode or state (chhandas) in Hilbert space, created or destroyed by its corresponding operator. With these three interpretations afforded by the quantum principle, one obtains the identical 3x8=24-fold structure corresponding to the first richa of the Rik Ved.

The next stage in the sequential elaboration of the self-interacting dynamics of the unified field is found in the free-fermionic formulation of the string in four dimensions (L^{(4)}). In this more expressed formalism, all bosonic degrees of freedom associated with the original, abstract space-time arena are fermionized, except for two right-moving and two left-moving coordinates needed to account for the four-dimensional structure of classical space-time geometry. This yields precisely 64 fermionic degrees of freedom intrinsic to the string itself [i.e., the 20 left movers (psi^{1,2}, chi^i, y^i, omega^i, i=1...6) and 44 right movers (eta^k, theta^k, phi^m, phi^m; i=1...6, j=1...5, k=1...3, m=1...8) shown above]. When these 64 string fields are interpreted with respect to Hilbert space, operators, and states, this gives 3x64=192 fundamental expressions of Natural Law at this level of description of the

The Constitution of the Universe is Maharishi's

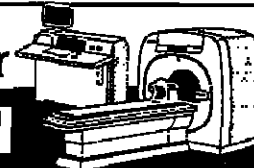












MEDIA MARKETS

Showing on Canal Plus: A Pay-TV Success Story

By Dilip Subramanian

PARIS — When scouts from Time Warner Inc. came partner-hunting last year across Europe for a communications venture, one of their visits was to the Paris headquarters of Canal Plus, the pay-television channel inspired by Home Box Office in the United States.

Chief Executive Pierre Lescaur said: "The investments that Time Warner was expecting its future partners to bring to the table totally exceeded our financial capacities. It would have meant sinking all our equity capital, our profits and then going to the banks to make up the balance. Our pockets are not half as deep as Toshiba or Itoh."

He was referring to the two Japanese companies that paid \$500 million each for a slice of Time Warner Entertainment Co. in October.

He added: "The ongoing movie production and distribution agreement we have with Warner is far more profitable for both sides. It's also within our financial reach and directly in our line of business."

A major international film production force in the making, via its affiliate Studio Canal Plus, the French company recently sealed an ambitious coproduction package deal with Warner Brothers. Covering 20 films, the deal kicked off with "JFK," the Oliver Stone movie about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The fact that a U.S. company, let alone Time Warner, the world's premier multimedia conglomerate, came knocking on Canal Plus's door is a tribute to the power that the pay-television operation is beginning to wield on the European broadcasting chessboard. But if France's greatest media success story ever got written beyond the first chapter, it was because of the tenacity of Canal Plus's founder, André Rousset, and the close personal links he enjoyed with President François Mitterrand.

THE FIRST French private television channel had been written off as a disaster when it was just six months old. Losses were threatening to flow over 1 billion francs (\$192 million) as one problem after another bedeviled the venture. Finally, in a legendary meeting at the presidential palace, Mr. Rousset is known to have placed his long friendship with Mr. Mitterrand on the line to win a reprieve for his company.

Today, Canal Plus is celebrating its seventh birthday ranked among the top three television companies in Europe. The channel's new 1-billion-franc office building in central Paris is a rejoinder to all the station's detractors who had urged it be shut down during those dark early days.

The company's net profit of 1 billion francs on sales of 6.7 billion francs in 1991 outstripped those of its competitors. And in this era of media empires sagging under huge debt, Canal Plus is almost an endangered species: a cash cow. Thanks to its 3.3 million subscribers who pay 160 francs a month for a variety diet of cinema and sport, the channel's reserves total more than 2 billion francs. A further 3 billion francs to 4 billion francs can be easily raised if needed.

On the Paris Bourse, Canal Plus ranks as a star performer; the value of its stock has soared fourfold over four years.

Bernard Dufour, analyst at the Meeuschaert Rousselet & Co. brokerage, said, "Because the company's revenues are not linked to cyclical factors like ad spending, investor confidence is extremely strong."

Canal Plus's market capitalization of 19 billion francs exceeds that of one of its key shareholders, Havas SA, the French multimedia group that owns almost 25 percent of the channel. Reports of a merger have recently surfaced, but top management

See CHANNEL, Page 13

Seven years old, Canal Plus is ranked among the top three TV companies in Europe.

Can Devaluation Cure Europe's Slump?

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON — Nearly five years after the last resignation of Western European currencies, economists and industrialists alike are wondering if the time has come to do it again.

"It is economic self-flagellation," said Paul Turnbull, chief economist at Smith New Court PLC, referring to France, Italy and Britain defending their currencies against a buoyant Deutsche mark by maintaining brutally high interest rates. The net result, many economists say, is more of what those countries already have in painful excess — unemployment.

An upward revaluation of the Deutsche mark, said Brendan Brown, chief international strategist with Mitsubishi Finance International in London, "would make very good economic sense, enabling the high-employment countries to bring down interest rates and boost their economies."

The Bundesbank's concerns over Germany's relatively high inflation and mounting government deficit have forced it to try to cool the economy down by pursuing highly restrictive monetary policies. The exchange-rate mechanism, in turn, has ensured that policies crafted in Germany are followed throughout the European Community.

"Germany's fiscal imbalance is not just crowding out investment in Germany but in

all of Europe," said David Smith of the Williams de Broe brokerage.

While many lament that monetary policies suitable for Germany are followed in countries where the problem is the paucity of economic heat, and jobs, the remedy of an upward revaluation of the Deutsche mark remains hugely controversial.

"It is fool's gold," said Neil Williams, head of economic policy for the Confederation of

Raising the Deutsche mark 'would enable high-unemployment countries to boost their economies.'

British Industry. "It would lead to higher interest rates, not lower."

In fact, many politicians and business leaders agree that financial markets would be unlikely to take a German revaluation at face value. Instead, it would be instantly interpreted as yet another devaluation of historically weaker currencies such as those of Italy, Britain and France — one reason why French officials, in particular, have been eager to distance themselves from it.

The problem with devaluations, said Mark

Brett, director of currency strategies at the investment bank Barclays de Zoete Wedd, is that it is like a reformed alcoholic. "Once they take the first drink, everybody knows that the second one is not far behind." It is that fear of more devaluations to come that many fret would require weaker currency countries to raise interest rates and thus destroy much of the benefits of a cheaper currency.

Besides, even a relative model of economic rectitude like France has discovered that even though it has reined in inflation via a long and painful process, the markets seem unwilling to begrudge it its presumed reward — a more stimulative monetary policy marked by lower interest rates.

Twice in 1991, French interest rates slid to the point where they nudged those of Germany and twice they had to be raised, even though France has reduced its inflation rate significantly below Germany's. "If the market will not allow French interest rates to be lower than Germany's there is no way it would allow Britain's or Italy's to be lower," said one London-based economist.

Some experts argue that size is the critical swing factor. A truly big German revaluation, on the order perhaps of 15 or 20 percent, could greatly reduce the pressure on the weaker currency countries to defend their

See DEVALUE, Page 13

Air France Bids To Take a Stake In Czech Airline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Air France, seeking to strengthen its European network, said Tuesday that it had teamed up with a group of institutional investors to buy 40 percent of the Czechoslovak carrier, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie.

The airline said a memorandum of agreement, signed on Monday in Prague, got full marks from the OECD for rapid moves toward a market economy.

Prague, valued the whole of CSA at \$150 million. The Czechoslovak state and local investors intend to hold the remaining 60 percent, Air France said.

The agreement comes as Western carriers are seeking access to the opening markets of Eastern Europe, while airlines in the former Soviet bloc are seeking fresh investment in Western aircraft. British Airways PLC last year announced plans for a joint venture with Aeroflot, the carrier of the former Soviet Union.

"This alliance represents an excellent platform for CSA's future development as an airline based in the heart of Europe and for Prague as a major hub," Director General Oldrich Churain said.

Air France's chairman, Bernard Attali, said the linkup was a "significant element" in the group's strategy, "which aims to develop a global network in Europe and worldwide, based on a few significant gateways."

A source close to the companies said Air France, the French bank Caisse des Depots et Consignations and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development would each invest about \$20 million and split the CSA stake equally.

The source, who declined to be named, said Air France would invest less than \$7 million in cash, paying for the rest of its stake mainly in services provided to CSA.

Air France declined to say who its partners were. The president of the European bank, Jacques Attali, is Bernard Attali's brother.

The deal requires the approval of Czechoslovak and French authori-

ties. The two sides hope to finalize the agreement by spring.

The daily Le Monde reported that Air France beat British Airways PLC, Austrian Airlines, All Nippon Airways Co. and Singapore Airlines Ltd. for the stake.

Airline analysts said Eastern Europe's air travel markets were expected to grow as Western businessmen and tourists traveled there, but it was unclear how long it would be before East Europeans themselves acquired the disposable income to fly more.

"Over the long term I think Eastern European airlines have some very exciting opportunities but the big question is how much the domestic weakness will be offset by the explosion of demand for travel from Western Europe," said Paul Karos of First Boston Corp.

Air France, the world's third-largest airline, has been seeking to strengthen itself to meet intensified competition expected to follow the creation of the single European market in 1993, and increased challenges from American and Asian carriers.

Air France was negotiating to make a major investment in the Belgian carrier Sabena last fall, but talks on the linkup were suspended shortly before elections in Belgium in November. The French airline also announced plans to shed 3,000 jobs and obtained a 2 billion franc (\$384 million) injection of state aid last fall.

In Prague, a senior CSA official said the airline hoped to replace most of its Soviet-made Tupolev 134s and 154s with Western jets capable of carrying 120 to 150 passengers on European routes in the second half of this year.

CSA already operates two Airbus A-310s but the choice of further aircraft "between Airbus Industrie, Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas is yet to be made," the official said. "We plan to begin expanding our overseas fleet next year."

He also said CSA planned to acquire four more 50-seater turboprops, to be deployed in May. The French-Italian maker ATR is "among the candidates," he said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Wall Street to World Markets: Not So Fast

By Floyd Norris

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange kicked off the celebration of its bicentennial year this week with brave words from its chairman, William H. Donaldson, about becoming "the centerpiece of a global securities market."

But even as Mr. Donaldson was re-emphasizing the Big Board's efforts to trade more foreign stocks, by allowing so-called world-class stocks to be traded without complying with U.S. disclosure requirements, substantial opposition to the move was apparent.

"I know what goes on with financial statements," said James J. Needham, an accountant, former chairman of the Big Board and former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, after listening to Mr. Donaldson's speech to industry executives.

Mr. Needham said that international accounting standards were not far enough developed to justify such a move.

The SEC chairman, Richard C. Breeden, also has said he opposed the move, although he has led the commission to pass rules allowing U.S. institutions to trade securities that do not meet U.S. disclosure standards.

The Big Board traces its heritage back to May 17, 1792, when a group of 24 brokers, meeting under a buttonwood tree on Wall Street, signed an agreement to fix commission

rates and to discriminate against brokers who did not sign the agreement.

In the past, some Big Board officials have been mildly embarrassed by the heritage of fixing prices, but Mr. Donaldson embraced it on Monday, saying, "That agreement established a form of organized trading, with the underpinnings of self-regulation."

Globalization is expected to be the central trend over the next decade in securities markets, with exchanges striving to compete in two ways. In the first — staying open at odd hours locally, to be available for trading during overseas busi-

ness hours — the Big Board seems largely to have backed off. The NYSE has mounted its big campaign in the other way, trading foreign stocks locally, urging the SEC to relax the rules that make such trading more difficult.

Opponents of such trading say that often-weak foreign accounting and disclosure standards make it more difficult to provide adequate protection.

"There will always be scandals," said Mr. Donaldson, when asked about such cases as Robert Maxwell's Mirror Group Newspapers, which went public last year in Britain but was not listed on the New York Stock Exchange

and has since filed for the British equivalent of bankruptcy protection.

"We've had our share of Equity Fundings and National Student Marketings in this country," he added, referring to scandals of two decades ago.

In 1989, the year before Mr. Donaldson took over as chairman of the Big Board, the exchange said it planned limited night trading, in an effort to capture European and Japanese trading in U.S. stocks. But those plans fell by the wayside, and Mr. Donaldson said that while studies were being made, there were no plans to announce.

The presumed market for such trading is Europe, where the trading would be during business hours. The over-the-counter market will begin a 3 A.M. to 9 A.M. session, probably dominated by Big Board stocks, later this month. That session will have no trade-by-trade disclosure, a secrecy condition that could attract trades that otherwise would be conducted during the day.

The Big Board effort at longer hours last year was an effort to move the opening bell to 9 A.M., Eastern time, from the current 9:30. That effort failed after West Coast brokers bitterly complained about having to get up earlier.

Many stocks are now listed in markets around the world, and Mr. Donaldson said 108 foreign stocks were listed on the New York Stock Exchange. But with only a handful of exceptions, few stocks have developed much volume away from their primary market.

The best-performing U.S. stock funds stayed flat or got ahead in 1991.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various international currencies.

Classified in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Figures in other centers Toronto rates of 3 p.m.

Official rate: 1 U.S. dollar = 6.5596 francs (commercial rate: 1.4869)

Forward Rates: 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, 12-month, etc.

Other Dollar Values: Australian, Canadian, Hong Kong, etc.

Interest Rates: Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds: Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, etc.

GOLD: A.M., P.M., etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, etc.

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U.S. Proposes Overhaul Of Corporate Taxation

By Steven Mufson

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Treasury has unveiled a proposal for far-reaching changes in the taxation of corporate profits and debt.

The most highly praised of four options described in the Treasury study would abolish taxes on dividends and eliminate deductions corporations can take for interest payments on debt.

The so-called Comprehensive Business Income Tax would also lower the corporate profit-tax rate to 31 percent, the same as the top marginal income-tax rate for individuals. It would not result in a loss of tax revenue, unlike many other corporate tax-reform plans.

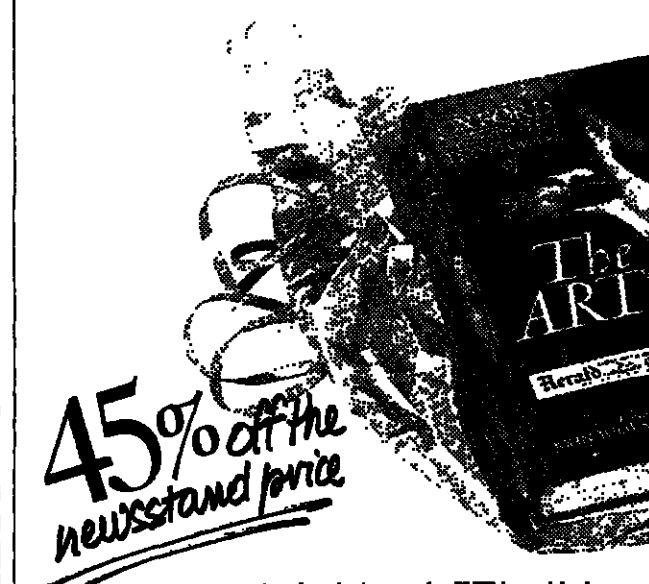
Kenneth W. Gideon, the assistant Treasury secretary for tax policy, said that the Treasury was only seeking to "kick off a serious debate on the issue" and that it would not propose any legislation at this point. Moreover, any such sweeping proposal would be phased in over a period of 10 years, he said.

But Mr. Gideon clearly indicated a preference for the Comprehensive Business Income Tax, saying it offered the "most fundamental change" and would provide a "total level playing field between debt and equity."

The proposal, according to tax experts, would strike a blow at heavily leveraged companies and impose a powerful disincentive for companies to raise billions by borrowing, as they did in unprecedented amounts during the 1980s.

It also would abolish the competitive edge states and municipalities have in raising money through tax-exempt bonds. Pension funds and nonprofit institutions such as universities would also lose any advantage of tax-exempt status and would probably get lower returns on investments as bond yields fell.

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Ratners Chief Embattled As Stock Hits a New Low

United Press International

LONDON — Pressure mounted Tuesday on the chairman of Ratners PLC, Gerald Ratner, after the British jewelry chain's share price dropped to an all-time closing low on the London Stock Exchange.

The company has been under intense pressure amid speculation that its crucial holiday sales were poor and reports that it had begun crisis talks with its key banker.

Ratners shares fell to 21 pence (39 U.S. cents) Tuesday, down half a penny from their all-time closing low of 21.5 pence on Monday. British newspapers reported Tuesday that it was widely believed Mr. Ratner would step down as chairman this week, although it was not clear if he would retain his post as chief executive. On Friday, the company is to issue a statement on its trading performance.

James Wetzler, commissioner of taxation and finance for the state of New York, called the Treasury's option an "innovative concept with exceedingly far-reaching implications for capital markets, state taxes and the distribution of the tax burden."

But Mr. Wetzler said it "raises questions about the funding of the nation's retirement systems." He also said he feared that states and municipalities might have to pay higher interest rates to raise money through bonds.

Special gift rates for new subscribers only. Offer valid through January 31, 1992.



MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Edge Up To a Record High

NEW YORK — Blue chips posted a slight gain on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday to close at a record high, as the market fought off profit-taking and was buoyed by buying interest in issues that had lagged the rest of the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.70 points to 3,204.83, about 3 points higher than the previous record, set last Friday.

In the broader market, advances outpaced losses by just under a 9-to-8 margin in heavy volume of 257.92 million shares, up from 242 million shares on Monday.

Dollar Outmuscles Yen As Tokyo Talks Begin

NEW YORK — The dollar finished higher against the yen Tuesday, profiting from a deal to boost the Japanese currency did not emerge from the opening U.S.-Japan talks.

But it dropped to 1.5065 Deutsche marks, after 1.5160, 1.3390 Swiss francs, after 1.3435 on Monday, and 1.5435 French francs, after 1.5745.

Traders said the market was focused on a two-hour meeting in Tokyo between Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady and Finance Minister Tetsuzo Hata.

Late in the day, the dollar dropped slightly after a Federal Reserve Board governor, Lawrence B. Lindsey, said that the dollar's recent decline was not worrisome.

Market participants said dealers in expectation of an accord to

Analysts said stocks were pulled down early by profit-taking, as the market consolidated its recent big gains, and by softness in overseas markets.

"Investors are trying to find groups and issues which are more sensitive to changes in the economy and others which are fairly valued or undervalued," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany Corp.

Among strong transportation stocks, UAL Corp. rose 2 5/8 to 151 5/8, AMR Corp. gained 1 1/8 to 75, and Consolidated Rail added 1 to 82 3/8.

Chemical stocks that posted gains included Dow Chemical, up 2 3/4 to 54 5/8, Union Carbide, which climbed 1 1/2 to 23, and Du Pont, up 5/8 to 46 1/8.

Mark Stahlman, analyst at Alex. Brown & Sons raised his quarterly earnings estimate on Compaq Computer, which closed up 3 1/8 to 34.

The U.S. unit unloaded these positions on Tuesday. The U.S. unit ended at 123.90 yen, after closing at 123.45 on Monday.

But it dropped to 1.5065 Deutsche marks, after 1.5160, 1.3390 Swiss francs, after 1.3435 on Monday, and 1.5435 French francs, after 1.5745.

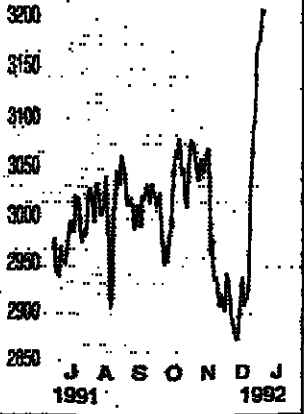
Earlier, in London, the dollar gained slightly against the yen as the market concentrated on the U.S.-Japan summit meeting.

The U.S. currency, pushed as low as 122.75 yen, recovered to stand at 124.35, after closing Monday at 124.05.

The dollar ended at 1.3505 Swiss francs, after 1.3555, and at 1.5900 French francs, after 1.5835.

(Reuters, AP)

The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE, including symbols, prices, and volume.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing the most active stocks on the AMEX, including symbols, prices, and volume.

NYSE Diary

Table showing NYSE trading volume, advanced/declined shares, and other market statistics.

AMEX Diary

Table showing AMEX trading volume, advanced/declined shares, and other market statistics.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing NASDAQ trading volume, advanced/declined shares, and other market statistics.

Dow Jones Averages

Table listing various Dow Jones averages such as Industrials, Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table listing Standard & Poor's index components like Industrials, Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

NYSE Indexes

Table listing NYSE index components like Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance, and SP 500.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table listing NASDAQ index components like Composite, Industrials, Finance, and Trans.

AMEX Stock Index

Table listing the AMEX stock index value and change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table listing Dow Jones bond averages for 20 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales

Table showing market sales for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ, including volume and value.

Financial

Table listing financial data for 3-month and 6-month Treasury bills, and other instruments.

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table listing European futures contracts for Food and Metals.

Table listing European futures contracts for SUGAR and COCA (FOOD).

Table listing European futures contracts for WHITE SUGAR (METALS).

Table listing European futures contracts for ALUMINUM (HIGH GRADE).

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GM, Chrysler and N.Y. Have Credit Ratings Cut

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Moody's Investors Service Inc. said Tuesday it cut the rating on \$75 billion of General Motors Corp. debt, saying it believed the long-term competitive position of the world's biggest automaker might continue to weaken.

And in a further sign to \$20 billion of Chrysler Corp. debt, Moody's cut its rating on Chrysler, GM, Chrysler and Ford Motor Corp. reported that U.S. car sales fell 11.5 percent last year, and while their chairman are in Japan pressing for more sales there, the Big Three are expected to post operating losses of more than \$6 billion for 1991.

Moody's cut GM's senior debt rating by one notch, to A2 from A1, which could increase the company's borrowing costs. Its action followed similar downgrades by two smaller agencies on Dec. 26.

Standard & Poor's pushed Chrysler's senior debt rating further into junk territory, lowering it one notch to single-B-plus from double-B-mins. It said the company's financial flexibility should be adequate at least for 1992, but negative cash flow this year would leave it ill-prepared for challenges thereafter.

Separately, in a measure of New York state's fiscal condition, Moody's downgraded its rating on most of the state's bonds by a notch from A to Baa1.

CHICAGO (AP) — Sears, Roebuck & Co., continuing its drive for lower costs and improved profits, said Tuesday it would eliminate 7,000 jobs by installing automated cash registers and customer service kiosks in its stores. The company has 313,000 full- and part-time employees.

Sears said the new system, from CompuAdd Computer Corp. of Texas and costing \$60 million, would save about \$50 million a year, 6,000 customer service kiosks, will be installed by March in Sears' 868 retail stores in the United States and Puerto Rico. The terminals, to be linked to Sears' nationwide data base, will make more customer information available to sales floors, the company said.

LSI Logic Drops Out of Sematech SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — LSI Logic Corp. has become the first founding member to drop out of the U.S. semiconductor consortium Sematech, citing disagreements with the industry group's agenda as well as the company's own financial imperatives.

LSI Logic, whose specialty is customized microelectronic circuits, has struggled with tight profit margins. It is expected to report revenue of about \$700 million for 1991 but a profit of only about \$7 million, an amount roughly equal to the dues it would owe Sematech.

Intel Corp. surpassed Motorola Inc. in 1991 to become the largest U.S. semiconductor maker, according to a survey by Dataquest Inc. (AP)

MCorp, dismayed by a judge's rejection of its Chapter 11 reorganization plan, is considering converting its filing to a Chapter 7 liquidation or submitting another Chapter 11 plan, MCorp's attorney said. (Bloomberg)

Orion Network Systems Inc. of the United States said its International Private Satellite Partners communications system, which will provide trans-Atlantic and regional business networks, would start with the launching of two satellites in 1994 and 1995. Orion said its partners were Nishio Iwai Corp., British Aerospace PLC, General Dynamics Corp., Matra, Stet Spa, Com Dev of Canada, and Kingston Communications PLC. (Reuters)

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PAY: There's No Recession on Wall Street as Pay Rises to Record Levels

(Continued from page 1) Wall Street for 1991, for everybody from the chief executive officer down to the lowest clerk, is up by about 15 percent from a year ago and will set a new record in pay per employee.

For higher-ranking executives — those receiving \$500,000 and up — the average increase in bonuses from 1990 is reported to be 25 percent to 35 percent.

"Firm profits are up sharply this year, relative to any year since 1986," said Jeffrey M. Schaefer, director of research at the Security

Industry Association. "That will generally get reflected in bonuses paid."

In fairness, observers say, Wall Street firms are giving executives a bigger chunk of each year's bonus in the form of company stock, rather than all in cash. That tends to make the executives focus more on their firm's stock price, and, indirectly, on the long-term well-being of the company as a whole.

In addition, there are no signs yet that the industry is engaged in

the sort of wild bidding battles for talent that have topped Wall Street pay in the mid-1980s.

One key reason for the record pay levels in 1991 is that many firms have substantially reduced their costs, especially by reducing payrolls during the recent years of weaker earnings. After hitting a peak of 260,000 employees in 1987, the industry slumped down to 211,000 in 1991, according to the industry association. But pretax profits for 1991 will approach the record \$5.5 billion of 1986.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table listing world stock markets for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, and others. Columns include stock price, change, and volume.

Table listing world stock markets for various cities including Sydney, Tokyo, and others. Columns include stock price, change, and volume.

Table listing world stock markets for various cities including Zurich and others. Columns include stock price, change, and volume.

Table listing world stock markets for various cities including U.S. Bills, U.S. Treasury, and others. Columns include stock price, change, and volume.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'OECD For Fa', 'NAST', and 'Tues. 3:30'.



# OECD Applauds Czechoslovakia For Fast Move to Market Economy

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*  
PARIS — Czechoslovakia's two-year effort to transform itself to a market economy drew a rave review Tuesday from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Although much remains to be done, "a great deal has been accomplished in a short time," the OECD said. It was its first analysis of Czechoslovakia, which is not a member of the group known as the "rich-man's club" of the world's wealthiest industrialized nations.

Restraining inflation after liberalizing prices last January was "a notable achievement," the report said. At the same time, however, production has dropped and unemployment has increased sharply.

In a reference to critics who charge that the pace of change is too fast and causing too much pain, the report said that the economic strategy, which also includes quick moves to privatize small businesses, "is clearly appropriate."

The self-off of the majority of the country's state industries, which is due to begin in coming months, could hold the key to the whole program of transforming the economy, the report added.

At a press conference presenting the report, Salvatore Zecchini, assistant secretary general who heads the OECD's Center for Cooperation with European Economies in Transition, said that "without a

critical mass of measures taken at the same time the restructuring would not result in less pain but longer pain."

Trying to move more slowly, Mr. Zecchini said, would expose the overall effort to "backsliding" and would probably not draw "strong support from the West," which Czechoslovakia currently has.

In a reference to internal politics that is unusual for the OECD, the

**The strategy of moving quickly to a market economy 'is clearly appropriate.'**

report also warned that a break-up of the Czech and Slovak Federation, which some groups have called for, "would be costly, for both parts."

"The Slovak republic would be left with a disintegrating economy, rapidly increasing unemployment and a loss of its internal markets; it would most likely see its access to external finance curtailed."

A split "would also be costly for the Czech republic. At least in the short run, foreign finance would dry up because of political and legal problems, and foreign investment would be much reduced."

Overall, "macroeconomic stability could be compromised."

Given the risk of a paralysis in decision-making that could result from a continuing impasse between the two republics, the report said that "a dissolution of the federation could be preferable for the partner that is keener to accelerate the pace of structural reforms."

"But the differences of approach would need to be very large for the purely economic benefits of splitting apart to outweigh the economic costs of such a decision."

Jan Mládek, deputy minister of the federal ministry of economics, presented more current data than appears in the report which was written in mid-November.

Mr. Mládek said that total output, the gross domestic product, is likely to have declined 14 percent last year. As of November, he estimated that 6.3 percent of the work force was unemployed, about half a million people, but joblessness was unequally distributed.

Unemployment in Slovakia, where one-third of the population lives, is 11.1 percent, compared with only 4.1 percent in the Czech region.

Mr. Mládek also said he "does not share the optimism" of the secretary on the outlook for inflation. The OECD said inflation could be held to around 10 percent this year but Mr. Mládek estimated the figure would more likely be 15 to 20 percent.

# Employers Criticize EC Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BRUSSELS — The Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations on Tuesday launched a strong attack on an agreement that establishes procedures for European Community members, minus Britain, to implement a common social policy.

The secretary-general of the organization, Zygmunt Tyszkiewicz, said that the agreement, reached in December at the EC summit meeting in Maastricht, the Netherlands, would create legal confusion and double standards.

"I hope this monster with two heads will be replaced," he said.

Mr. Tyszkiewicz said that the Protocol on Social Policy would not only create problems for the future, but also failed to resolve outstanding questions over decision-making on EC social policy.

He noted, for example, that it had failed to close a loophole allowing only majority voting on such politically and industrially sensitive proposals as limits on working hours.

(Reuters, AFP)

# U.K. Car Sales Plunged To 9-Year Low in 1991

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — Sales of new cars in Britain last year tumbled 20.7 percent to a nine-year low, an industry group said Tuesday, and the recession is expected to continue to batter the troubled market in the first half of 1992.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said that new car sales fell to 1.59 million in 1991, the lowest level since 1982, compared with 2.01 million in 1990.

The number of new cars sold last year was 30.8 percent lower than the 1989 record level of 2.31 million.

The group attributed the steep decline to companies' decisions to let their fleets age and to weak consumer interest. Big discounts offered by automakers failed to reverse a 12.7 percent slide in sales in 1990 that was prompted by fears surrounding the Gulf war.

The group's chief executive, Hal Miller, said, "While manufacturers were able to stave off the worst effects earlier in the year by increasing exports, most of our overseas markets are now also declining and the immediate outlook is bleak."

However, he said, "Some improvement may be expected in the second half of 1992."

The industry expects sales of about 1.75 million cars in 1992. Geoffrey Whalen, managing director of Peugeot Talbot, the British subsidiary of Peugeot SA of France, said, "After a two-year slump in home sales and a worrying decline in exports, it may be that we are now over the worst."

General Motors Corp.'s Vauxhall unit also said it would be profitable, but industry analysts expected losses at Ford of Britain and the Rover Group. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
1700	2700	1900		
1500	2500	1700		
1300	2300	1500		
1100	2100	1300		
900	1900	1100		
700	1700	900		
500	1500	700		
300	1300	500		
100	1100	300		
	900	100		
	700			
	500			
	300			
	100			
Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	113.40	113.80	-0.18
Brussels	Stock Index	5,510.89	5,527.68	-0.30
Frankfurt	DAX	1,692.45	1,608.32	-0.68
Frankfurt	FAZ	648.88	652.60	-0.57
Helsinki	HEX	794.00	782.10	+1.52
London	Financial Times 30	1,904.50	1,806.50	-0.10
London	FTSE 100	2,482.90	2,493.20	-0.41
Madrid	General Index	244.57	243.65	+0.38
Milan	MBB	1,048.00	1,003.00	+1.50
Paris	CAC 40	1,778.73	1,787.57	-0.49
Stockholm	Affarsvarden	880.17	865.30	+1.72
Vienna	Stock Index	426.47	420.80	+1.35
Zurich	SBS	603.00	607.20	-0.69

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

# CHANNEL: Showing on Canal Plus — a Pay-Television Success Story

(Continued from first finance page)  
at Havas and Canal Plus shot down such a possibility, saying it would be untimely.

Also driving the financial community's favor is the virtual absence of competition to Canal Plus on the French television market. Satellite television has yet to get off the ground and the growth of cable television has been sluggish.

Surprisingly, however, it is Mr. Lescure who is the first to say he would like to see this situation end.

"This is not the real life," he said. "This is a protected life. Though it's not our fault that we enjoy a 95 percent market share, the quality of our work, our financial results will stand out and last only if genuine competition exists."

But he acknowledges that to be able to compete with Canal Plus on equal terms today, prospective contenders would need to come up

with investments of at least 3 billion francs.

"Over the next five years we are more likely to run up against mass of thematic, special interest cable and satellite channels rather than one monolithic rival," Mr. Lescure said.

With its monopoly position on pay television and enormous profitability, flashes of resentment have begun to appear in various quarters. Cable operators, the movie industry, other television channels and even some government bodies accuse Canal Plus of imperialism, bullying, concentration of interests, capitalizing on its political connections and a host of other sins.

Mr. Lescure remains undaunted. "We knew that we would be attacked one day or the other for making too much money," he said. But, he added, "The money that we pump into various parts of the broadcast and entertainment busi-

ness is helping to keep the engine turning. And only we command the means to do so."

Meanwhile, Canal Plus has been cloning its format in Belgium, Germany and Spain during the last two years. Given slower potential growth at home, the move into neighboring markets was logical. It coincides with the deregulation of the broadcast industry and the explosion of cable and satellite media. It also has come at a minimal cost of about 600 million francs.

Christophe Cherblanc, analyst at the Cholet Dupont brokerage, said: "The bulk of the investments have already been incurred and they have sought to spread out the risk by tying up with local partners. So there is likely to be no strain on their earnings. They are also on target to break even in each market."

The three countries hold out the possibility of bringing in between 3.5 million and 4 million additional

subscribers. Canal Plus's other overseas foothold is in the United States, where it now owns 6 percent of Carlot Pictures Inc., the independent film producer whose recent roster includes "Terminator 2."

The only red mark on the French company's track record is a 273 million franc investment in TV South that evaporated into thin air when the English regional channel failed to get its franchise renewed during the recent acrimonious round of auctions for the ITV television stations.

Mr. Lescure said: "Apart from extending our activities into the Flemish speaking regions of Belgium, the Netherlands and eventually Scandinavia, no other major development plans are in the pipeline. We need to digest our investments both at home and abroad. Otherwise we run the risk of overreaching ourselves."

# Boots Slips Below Target

London — Boots Co., Britain's biggest pharmacy chain, said Tuesday that sales growth was below expectations in the October-December quarter, making it the latest victim of the country's consumer downturn.

The company said sales at its Boots the Chemist chain, which accounts for 68 percent of group sales, were up 4.5 percent in the period compared with a year earlier. Sales at its other retail divisions were up 5.2 percent and accounted for 14 percent of overall sales. It did not say what sales expectations were.

Analysts said the group was holding up well compared with other stores. Boots shares fell to 419 pence (\$7.83), down 5.5 pence.

# DEVALUE: Cure or Fool's Gold?

(Continued from first finance page)  
continued. What is more, by making German goods more expensive, such a move would redistribute German demand to countries like Britain and France, whose goods would fall in price.

The problem is, why would the Germans want to do such a thing? "Germany's problem is Eastern Germany, not exchange rates," Mr. Brett said. "They have a domestic problem, not an international one."

At this juncture, many experts say the best hope for the likes of France, Italy and Britain is for the markets to awaken to just what lousy shape the German economy is in, now two quarters deep into a recession of its own.

A more negative spin on the prospect for Germany should bring the Deutsche mark down. Then too, there is widespread hope that the Bundesbank's harsh monetary regimen will at long last pay off in lower wage settlements and

permit interest rates to fall, possibly as early as mid-year.

In the meantime, the outlook for unemployment and corporate earnings in much of Europe looks bleak. Noting that 1992 was supposed to be a boom year in the run-up to the single European market, Mr. Brett said, "Instead it turns out to be the year everybody goes out and cuts their company earnings forecasts again."

Making that even more likely is the continuing weakness of the U.S. dollar. It is particularly damaging to Britain, which historically has a much higher proportion, some 14 percent, of its exports going to the United States. "The export prospects for the U.S. are absolutely terrible," said Andrew Drobney, chief economist at Bankers Trust in London. The cheap dollar also hurts Europe's economies by making U.S. goods more competitive.

# Very briefly:

- Anheuser & Munchener Beteiligungs AG said it would pursue plans to form a European holding company with La Foudrairie SPA and Royal Insurance Holdings PLC, despite pressure from Assurances Générales de France, which has lifted its stake in AMB to 23 percent.
  - Fried Krupp GmbH and Hoesch AG, in which Krupp owns 24.9 percent, will make an announcement about their planned merger on or after Feb. 14, when the Hoesch board will meet, a Hoesch spokesman said.
  - Deutsche Aerospace AG, a unit of Daimler-Benz AG, said it had sold its stake of just over 5 percent in the shipping group Bremer Vulkan.
  - Asea AB said Sweden's Shipinvest AB had exercised an option to buy all of Asea's wholly owned shipping company, Broströms Rederi AB.
  - Tryg Nykredit Holding A/S, a Danish mortgage and insurance group, said it would acquire IRF Industrifinansiering A/S, an industrial credit concern, creating a group with 366 billion kroner (\$62 billion) in assets.
  - Alitalia Chief Executive Giovanni Bisignani has become the new chairman of the Association of European Airlines, and promised to plead for a competition policy that "recognizes the specifics of our industry."
  - Accor SA said it plans to open 10 leisure hotels a year until it has 120 to 150 such hotels in five years' time; it currently has 78 such hotels through its link with Wagons-Lits SA.
  - The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development said its board of governors would hold its first annual meeting in April in Budapest.
- Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

# EC Examines Price-Fixing in Cement

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission is investigating whether cement makers in Europe are involved in a price-fixing cartel, a spokesman for the European Community's executive body said Tuesday.

The spokesman said that all cement makers in the European Community were involved in the investigation "to a greater or lesser extent."

But he declined to comment on whether three cement makers in Britain, The Rugby Group PLC, Blue Circle Industries PLC and Castle Cement Ltd., were implicated in the investigation, as stated in a report Tuesday in the Evening Standard, London.

# NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145
150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195
200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245
250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295
300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345
350	355	360	365	370	375	380	385	390	395
400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445
450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495
500	505	510	515	520	525	530	535	540	545
550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595
600	605	610	615	620	625	630	635	640	645
650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695
700	705	710	715	720	725	730	735	740	745
750	755	760	765	770	775	780	785	790	795
800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845
850	855	860	865	870	875	880	885	890	895
900	905	910	915	920	925	930	935	940	945
950	955	960	965	970	975	980	985	990	995
1000	1005	1010	1015	1020	1025	1030	1035	1040	1045

Div	Yield	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145
150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195
200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245
250	255	260	265	270	275	280	285	290	295
300	305	310	315	320	325	330	335	340	345
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Div	Yield	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
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400	405	410	415	420	425	430	435	440	445
450	455	460	465	470	475	480	485	490	495
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550	555	560	565	570	575	580	585	590	595
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650	655	660	665	670	675	680	685	690	695
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800	805	810	815	820	825	830	835	840	845
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Div	Yield	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
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150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190	195
200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245
250	255	260	265	270					











SPORTS



Ivan Lendl was served an eviction notice by Richard Krajicek; Michael Stich erred often against hometown favorite Todd Woodbridge.

McEnroe Set On U.S. Team In Davis Cup

NEW YORK — John McEnroe has been selected for the U.S. Davis Cup team that will play Argentina in an opening-round match this month in Hawaii.

"I picked him because of the fire he has shed down to win the Davis Cup again," the U.S. team's captain, Tom Gorman, said by telephone from Palm Springs, California. McEnroe, holder of six U.S. Davis Cup records, and doubles specialist Rick Leach will join the previously announced Andre Agassi and Pete Sampras on the team, the U.S. Tennis Association said.

McEnroe last played in the 1991 quarterfinal victory over Spain, when he won two singles matches. He asked to be chosen for the 1991 final, but Gorman opted for Agassi, Sampras, Ken Flach and Robert Seguso. The United States, the defending champion, was routed by France, 3-1.

McEnroe is expected to play doubles, with Sampras and Agassi playing singles, Gorman said. "As we look at it now, chances are that Pete and Andre are going to play the singles, but we have the option in case something happens." Leach, who compiled a 6-0 Davis Cup doubles record with former partner Jim Pugh, would seem to be McEnroe's likely partner, but Gorman was not committing himself. "McEnroe will be the player I will be pairing people with," said Gorman, adding that Sampras was a possible partner.

The Pearls and Perils of Africa

LONDON — The 18th Nations' Cup draws near, and with it a deadly reminder that you play games in Africa at your peril.

With the 12-nation tournament due to start in Senegal this Sunday, a Dakar journal reports the slaying of a government deputy and a rural counselor in the south.

The killings occurred in Ziguinchor, venue for six first-round matches. They were dismissed locally as "isolated incidents" but Diamascom Senghor, general secretary of the Movement of Democratic Forces, told La Tribune: "Those who come do so at their own risk."

FIFA, soccer's world governing body, has been told nothing of the warning. Its officials fly to Dakar Wednesday — minus flap jackets.

This distraction, if that is all it is, should not douse our anticipation toward Africa, a continent rich in Olympic runners and a place where the spirit of soccer still conjures up some surprise, some innocence, some joy.

Security permitting, the Nations' Cup has two major tests: To maintain the thrill begun by Cameroon at the 1990 World Cup and by Zambia at the 1988 Olympics, and to show that Africa can organize an event on a scale half way toward the World Cup it is always being promised.

Organization. It is not Africa's strongest suit. Hitherto, the Nations' Cup was contested by eight finalists, and even that number stretched Morocco in 1988.

I will never forget Morocco for four reasons: hypnotic individual skills out of disorder, the brinkmanship of an organizational nightmare, a sheep's head on the breakfast table at a ministerial briefing, and the overt racism.

The theme of that tournament was African unity, bonded by the cause against apartheid. Yet players and crowds indulged in vicious, violent racist abuse — Arabs of North Africa versus "blacks" of the central republics — which would, rightly, be considered criminal in most societies.

Even so, Morocco's King Hassan pursues an invitation from FIFA's president, Jolo Hasvelange, for Africa to bid to host a World Cup final. Morocco has two adequate stadiums, and pledges to build another 10 should it be granted the 1998 World Cup.

Meanwhile, in Dakar and Ziguinchor, Senegal has the Nations' Cup. The enlarged tournament has one eye on cashing in on television revenues, and the other warily watching so many more ethnic factions thrown into the pot.

Between them, the 12 nations represent 294 million people from places as disparate as Nigeria (population 105 million) to Congo (1.9 million). The tribal rifts and national divisions left from British, French and Portuguese rule are such that even players on the same team do not speak the same language let alone same tongue.

THAT, AS MUCH as the need for Western expertise, is why some African countries hire German, South American or even Siberian coaches. The talents are rich on the ground, but teamwork is a world away.

Called sophisticated doctrine of contrasting flair in the tactical straight jackets of despotic coaching theories. Cameroon versus England in 1990 became a true collision of opposing minds. The Cameroons, unquestionably, were more talented. Roger Milla was a law

and a lore unto himself, a peacock displaying by instinct and impossible to predict.

The English fell to his wiles, but preyed on discipline, capitalized on two penalties, and won through perseverance, strength and organization.

Similarly, at the 1988 Olympics, a Zambian goal-scoring magician named Kalusa Bwalya destroyed Italy to the tune of a 4-0 score. Soon the Zambians ran into superior German team play and were eliminated.

Somewhat the romance of the Cameroons and Zambians lingers longer than the victories of the English and Germans. So it is delightful to read that Samuel Ndlovu, Zambia's coach, was not chastened by his 1988 defeat.

"I don't want my players performing like robots," he says. "They must feel liberated. There are so many gifted players on my squad, and I want to show administrators and supporters they are wrong to think that only European or South American coaches can bring success."

Well spoken Sam, and well remembered. My 1988 notes show that the man says now what he said then — the same freedom he expressed 67 times as a player for his country.

His Olympic hero, Bwalya, is among almost 300 Africans now earning their corn with European clubs. And though that was a path blazed by Roger Milla, who played for seemingly every team in France, the old lion believes the poaching has gone too far.

I FEAR A type of slavery," he says, referring to three young Ghanaians spirited away to Italy. "One can't take adolescents away from their families and insert them into professional structures, even more so in countries completely different from their origin."

Milla is not being hypocritical, not seeking to deny others the rewards he reaped. He was a man when it began; the boys signed by a Roman agent for Torino will train with professionals, perform with amateurs, and earn 20 times more running errands for the Torino president than senior pros can get in Ghana, where \$80 is a top monthly wage.

Antonio Matarrese, president of Italy's soccer federation, also suspects the boys could be exploited. He warns the Africans about parasites among Italian agents, and, seeing Ghana's under-17 team for himself, he acknowledges: "The Africans have grown, we are hobbling along."

Hence Italy's new national coach, Arrigo Sacchi, will be in Senegal on a learning mission. I envy him, and envy anyone who will, doubtless at the cost of amusing and sometimes expediting misadministration, see the old and the new African talents in the flesh.

The problems for competing managers will start with trying to beg, steal or borrow for two weeks the services of their own stars from foreign clubs. All will fear the call that took Senegal's Soulemane Sane back to Nuremberg during the last Nations' Cup, never to return for the semifinal.

Africa's plea is simply this: The talent is native, it grows barefoot and free, and Africa has no means (perhaps not even the right) to prevent rich clubs from enticing young men from poverty to wealth.

But give the homelands this chance, this brief show of their own, to put the best players in the national colors. Give up your contractual hold for just a couple of matches, and your own reward might be a) that they come back fulfilled and inspired, and b) that your benevolent cooperation is remembered the next time you call to plunder an African diamond.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

Top Seeds Swamped in the Wave of Upsets Down Under

SYDNEY — Top-seeded Michael Stich, showing little of the skill he used to win last summer's Wimbledon title, joined the exodus of top-ranked players from the New South Wales Open with a first-round loss Tuesday.

Ivan Lendl, the No. 2 seed, lasted only a few hours longer, losing to hard-serving Richard Krajicek of the Netherlands, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3. Krajicek, ranked 44th in the world, got 13 aces and made 26 other serves that Lendl failed to get back into play.

Qualifier Jacco Eltingh of the Netherlands upset top-seeded Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-3), in Tuesday's first round of the New Zealand Open in Auckland.

Duke Puts Florida State in Its Place

Florida State has found out that the road through the Atlantic Coast Conference, especially bumpy Tobacco Road through the Carolinas, has more than one fast lane.

With Grant Hill and Brian Davis leading Duke's explosive transition game Monday night, the top-ranked Blue Devils cruised by Florida State, 86-70, in Durham, North Carolina.

The Seminoles (7-4, 1-2) had upset North Carolina in Chapel Hill last month in their first game in the ACC. But Duke (8-0, 2-0) quickly

saw to it that there wouldn't be another surprise pulled off. "Obviously, this was a different game for us than North Carolina," said Florida State's coach, Pat Kennedy. "Their bulk hurt us. This league is extremely physical."

Hill scored 26 points and Davis had 19 for Duke, which 3½ minutes into the game had a 13-4 lead. Hill, who was 10-for-12 from the field and grabbed 10 rebounds, sparked two key runs late in the first half as the Blue Devils pulled further away, to an 18-point halftime lead. No. 3 Oklahoma St., 72, Kansas St., 34, The Cowboys (15-0) won their 23rd straight home game by routing the Wildcats (6-4) to 11 points in the first half of the Big Eight Conference opener.

U.S.: Maradona House Not a Home

WASHINGTON — Fallen soccer star Diego Maradona, who has said he plans to take up residence in the United States, may not find the welcome mat out.

Maradona, who faces cocaine possession and trafficking charges in Argentina, told the Buenos Aires newspaper La Nacion that he was planning to move with his wife Claudia and infant daughters Dalma and Giannina to Florida in about three months.

But Duke Austin, spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization service, suggested Monday that Washington would take a dim view of Maradona's plans if criminal charges were pending against him.

"You can't just take up residence in the United States, you have to qualify for residency," Austin said. "Even if he purchased property it doesn't mean he can live here."

State Department policy is to deny visas to persons convicted of drug trafficking.

Maradona, who faces cocaine possession and trafficking charges in Argentina, told the Buenos Aires newspaper La Nacion that he was planning to move with his wife Claudia and infant daughters Dalma and Giannina to Florida in about three months.

A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN ALLIGATOR

By Vaughn L. Glasgow. Illustrated. 265 pages. \$29.95. St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Patrick Carr

ALLIGATORS come from Canada. Did you know that? You probably didn't, but it's probably a fact: The oldest true ancestor of the modern alligator, as far as Vaughn L. Glasgow, author of "A Social History of the American Alligator," can tell us, was a critter named Albertochampsa Langstoni, which cruised the swamps and marshes of Alberta 70 million years ago, when a subtropical climate was featured thereabouts. That's no longer true, of course, and the gators have moved along with the planetary sun belt into the bayous and car washes, drainage canals, restaurants and proprietary legends of Louisiana. That state is now, again according to the author, the only place it's really at for Alligator mississippiensis.

Why? you might ask. Well, one answer is that Louisiana is where Glasgow lives and works as director of special projects for the State Museum. Not at all incidentally, it's also where his late father, the distinguished Leslie Glasgow, did most of his work, which (also very incidentally) included crucial contributions to

the restoration of the state's and the United States's threatened alligator populations and the setting up of a now-thriving American alligator industry.

Now, if you live in Florida (or Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, the Carolinas, Central America, northern Mexico, or China's Yangtze River Valley, where Alligator sinensis, the American alligator's only surviving cousin, makes its home), this Louisiana chauvinism stinks. This reviewer, for instance, has experienced several quite spectacular Florida alligators, intentionally and otherwise, with varying degrees of intimacy.

Glasgow and his assistants have corralled oodles of very interesting pictures (all, unfortunately, black and white), united them with solid, informatively workmanlike prose (some of it, unhappily though not offensively, somewhat plodding), and achieved a totality of well-organized, admirably academic thoroughness. Pretty much everything you need to know about alligators, and much of what you'd like to, is here in one form or another.

It's good to see somebody genuinely sympathetic with the usual victim in the human-gator, predator-prey relationship, and it's especially refreshing that despite his partisanship, the author also believes we should all enjoy as many pairs of stylish saratoga shoes and tarty tail fillies as we can afford. Harvester-preservationism always makes the most sense, and Glasgow is no exception: He knows that in this world, the best way to

preserve a species — and thereby its natural habitat — is to make it legally valuable in cold, hard cash, then control access.

In our own time, medical researchers find in the alligator a slow-motion model of human bioelectrical activity and, observing that temperature differentials control the sex of hatchlings from alligator eggs (cooler makes females, warmer makes males), ponder the relevance of that fact to dinosaur extinction; and, as we have a right to expect, the origin of

"see ya later, alligator" is revealed (it's musician talk, wouldn't you know), along with the fact that gators bellow in B-flat.

So now you're up to speed. Go further for \$29.95 or perhaps a more festive \$75 for a limited edition bound in "mock croc." St. Martin's doesn't, of course, offer the real thing. Wimps.

Patrick Carr, the author of "Sunshine States," wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

A word game section titled 'JUMBLE' with a grid of letters and words to be found. The grid contains the words: PIMSK, REELD, BELTOT, YANAWY. Below the grid, it says: 'Unscramble these four jumps. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.' Below that, it says: 'Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.' The circled letters are: P, R, E, L, T, A, M, O, U, S, Y. The answer is: 'MOUSY SOUSE FIGURE TYOON'.

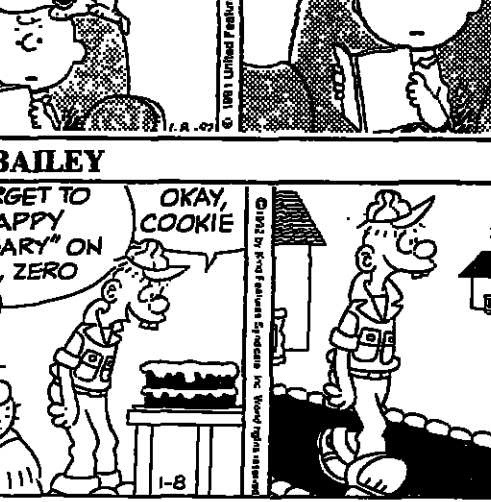
BLONDIE



BEST SELLERS

A table listing best-selling books. It includes titles like 'SCARLETT' by Alexandra Ripley, 'ME, STORIES OF MY LIFE' by Katharine Hepburn, 'THE JORDAN RULES' by Sam Seltzer, and 'PARLIAMENT OF WHORES' by P. O'Rourke. It also lists non-fiction bestsellers like 'THE BEST TREATMENT' by Isadore Rosenfeld and 'WHERE'S WALDO?' by Martin Handford.

PEANUTS



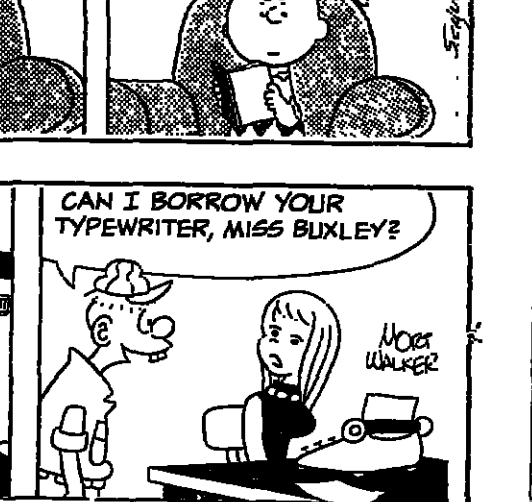
BEEBLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



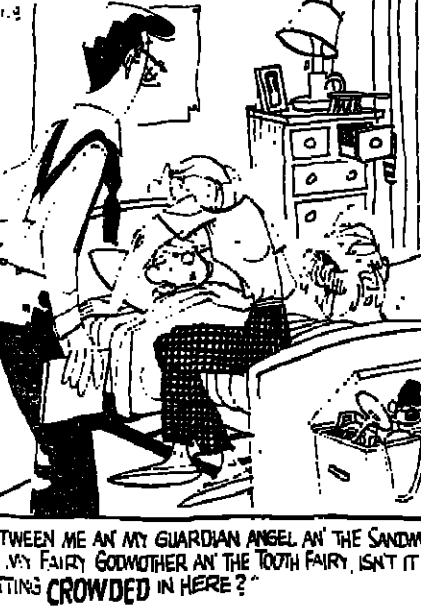
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



A vertical sidebar on the right side of the page containing various advertisements and notices. It includes 'SCOREBO', 'NBA Standings', 'MERCEDES MODELS', and other text.



SPORTS

Rueful Lions Vow That Redskins Won't Rout Them Again

By Mike Freeman
Washington Post Service
PONTIAC, Michigan — The Detroit Lions appreciate irony. And what an ironic situation they're in: The team that beat them, routed them, embarrassed them, in the first game of the season, the Washington Redskins, is the only obstacle between them and the Super Bowl.

"They attacked us in a way that we couldn't handle it," linebacker Chris Spielman said. "They physically man-handled us. That happens. But we learned a valuable lesson. And we've turned things around."

The Redskins, their opponents in the NFC championship game Sunday in Robert F. Kennedy Stadium in Washington, gave the Lions an unusual look inside themselves. Either they had the heart to come back or they didn't. And the Lions merely won 12 of their remaining 15 games, won their division, then advanced to the title game by smothering the Dallas Cowboys, 38-0, on Sunday.

got beat up and beat up bad. But to be successful you have to put devastating losses and great wins behind you. No matter which one it is. We've been able to do that as a team this year."

siring on the sideline was how I hoped we would play these guys again."
Spielman said: "With something like that, when you're a competitor and having the pride of a professional athlete, when you get beat and beat badly usually two things happen. You either fold up the tent and go home or you fight back like a pack of hungry wolves."

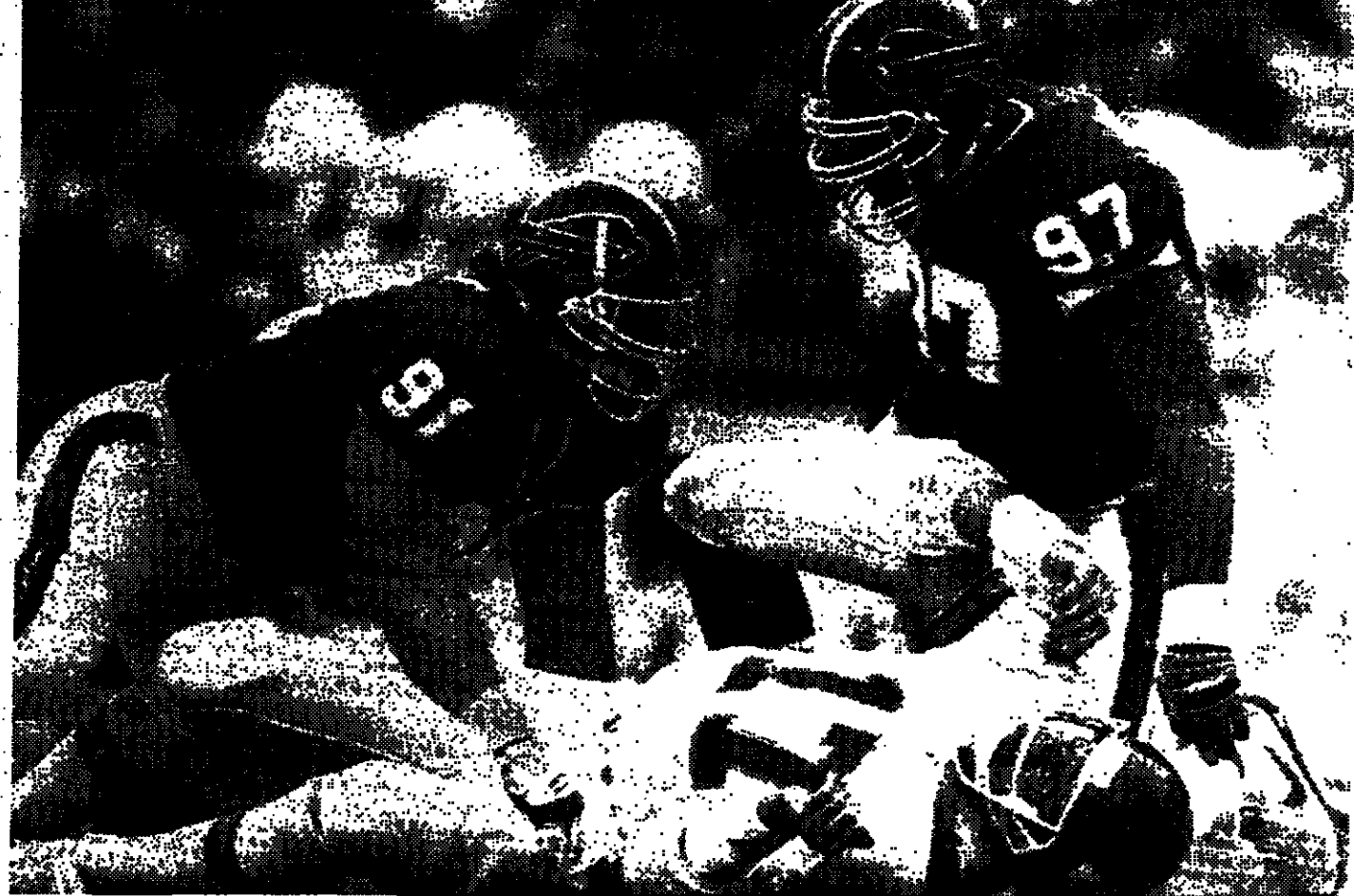
game and the upcoming one is Sanders. Will the Redskins stack the line of scrimmage to stop him?
The Redskins "won't change a thing" defensively, said Fontes, who has proven to be a good strategist.



Barry Sanders: "I hoped we would play these guys again."

French Motorcyclist Killed in Congo; Rally Death Toll Rises to 3

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo — A French motorcyclist, Gilles Lalay, was killed Tuesday in the Congo during the 13th stage of the Paris-Cape Town rally, raising the death toll for the three-week endurance race to three.
Another French motorcyclist, Jean-Christophe Wagner, was critically injured in a separate accident during the stage, officials said.



The Bills' Jeff Wright (91) and Cornelius Bennett, downing the Chiefs' Steve DeBerg. "Cornelius makes the big plays," Wright says.

Bennett on the Defense: Doesn't Get Star Billing But He Does Get Results

By Thomas George
New York Times Service
BUFFALO, New York — At first, Cornelius Bennett tried to hide the depth of his feelings.
He stood in front of his locker in Rich Stadium after the 37-14 rout of Kansas City in the National Football League's American Conference playoffs and said, yes, he had heard the pregame analysis that said the Chiefs' defense was rock-solid and that the Buffalo Bills' defense was porous.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

Table with NHL Standings columns: Conference, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes Eastern and Western Conference divisions.

MAJORS

MAJORS RESULTS

Table with Majors Results columns: Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes American League and National League divisions.

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TRANSACTIONS

Table with Transactions columns: Baseball, Football, Basketball, Hockey. Lists player movements and trades.

SIDELINES

Table with Sidelines columns: Mack Quadruples Salary With Twins, U.S. Yacht Takes Dutchman Lead, Bad Back Puts Bird on Injury List, For the Record.

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table with NBA Standings columns: Conference, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes Eastern and Western Conference divisions.

MAJORS RESULTS

Table with Majors Results columns: Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes American League and National League divisions.

CRICKET

Table with Cricket columns: Third Test, One Day Internationals. Lists match results.

SOCCER

Table with Soccer columns: English FA Cup, International Friendly. Lists match results.

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ESCORTS & GUIDES

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Advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service, Your Express Connection to AT&T Service, listing international numbers.



OBSERVER

The Headless Donkey

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON — Look, I'm just as fed up with politics and Washington timeservers as you are, but something eerie could be going on with these birds. For instance, once-invincible President Bush has suddenly become vulnerable...

The polls show the Democrats can beat him as long as they don't nominate a candidate. The minute the poll takers test Bush against a five Democrat, however, the president wins easily. In short, ancient wisdom is failing. The old-timers said, "You can't beat somebody with nobody."

Yes, Benjamin Franklin would have said it better, but we are here to talk about beating Bush with a headless donkey, not to lament the decline of felicitous expression. The problem of course will be to persuade the Democrats not to nominate anybody.

The advantages of this course should be obvious to them if they have paid minimal attention to the curious non-events of the past year. No. 1 was the campaign that did not occur in 1991. One normally occurs the year before election year, thus making the normal presidential election year a presidential election two-year.

It didn't happen in 1991. Month after month not a single Class A Democrat started acting "presidential," which is to say, taking direction from entertainment experts while reading orations composed by strangers and trying to amass the bushels of million-dollar bills to flood the national parlor with TV commercials.

Political writers, having cast Mario Cuomo as 1991's Front-Runner, did not take it well when he failed to leave Albany and start Front-Running. Cuomo's reluctance, which spared a politics-weary nation a presidential election two-year for the first time since Truman was a pup, drove outraged political writers to ridicule and abuse him...

Can the Democrats cash in on the astonishing opportunity created by an eerie onset of non-events? With the present field of candidates, they seem well enough positioned; all, whatever their names may be, seem so negligible as to be virtually noncandidates.

For best results, though, the Democrats should probably run them all as a group entry and, after the victory, let them draw lots for the job.

ment in presidential politics. For the Democrats there is the obvious bonus: By not starting the campaign last year, they have no "front-runner" to be "knocked off" in the early primaries this year. This November has been singularly irritating to political reporters, who have a natural interest in perpetuating the presidential election two-year since it extends opportunities to abuse their expense accounts.

Normally the reporters spend the first year of an election two-year in creating a "front-runner" with whom everyone becomes bored by the start of the second year. This fellow's failure to awe all humanity, or at least the press, in some inconsequential caucus or primary gives a sagging story some new life, and we witness against that famous showwoman old ritual the Knocking-Off of the Front-Runner.

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Baby Wranglers, the New Stage Mothers

By Susan Ferraro

NEW YORK — Once there were stage mothers. The legendary behind-the-scenes forces who achieved a Broadway immortality of their own as Rose in "Gypsy." But today, when producers and directors need a small child in a commercial, movie or stage show, they increasingly turn to professionals known as baby wranglers.

These are not big guys in cowboy hats who rope, tie and brand young innocents, but specialists who combine the talents of casting agent, acting coach and child psychologist to cajole small — sometimes very small — children into performing.

In the hit Broadway musical "Miss Saigon," much of the plot turns on the fate of Tam, a small boy. It is the job of Beatrice Swann, a 73-year-old grandmother, to see that the two boys who alternate in the role get it right. Eight times a week Tam must run to his stage bed and cover when his mother's Viet Cong suitor threatens to kill him.

For baby wranglers, there can be pleasure. Swann threw a Christmas party for Philipp, Brandon and the cast of "Miss Saigon." And there can be pain. Joseph Schneider, the New Yorker known in the business as the king of baby wranglers, once needed a 2-year-old girl to take a box of Pampers for her mother as part of a television spot.

But the child ran wildly about the studio and refused the usual blandishments: "If you gave her a balloon, she'd bite it and pop it," Schneider said. His solution? "I asked her if she'd like to kick me and she said yes. So I hit her with me. Then I asked her if she'd like to do it again, and she said 'Of course.' So I said, 'If you take the box of Pampers to your mother, I'll let you.' And she did."

Schneider, 75, works in his midtown Manhattan studio with Yvonne Van Orden (she was just out of camera range in the baby scene of the "Raising Arizona"). She and others credit Schneider with inventing baby wrangling back in 1960.

At the time, he was a still photographer who had done graduate work in child psychology. "One day," he recalled, "I sent some kids who had been perfect for me over to a television production company that was shooting a commercial."

"They called me up and said, 'Joe, these kids are monsters.' So I went over there to help, and the ad was in the can in two hours." Baby wrangling was born.



Brandon Paragas Ngai, the newest Tam in the musical "Miss Saigon." His coach is never far away.

ever the gimmick, it has to be the kind of payoff children appreciate. Backstage at "Miss Saigon," Swann relies heavily on long-term rapport. To an adult, the role of Tam, which has no speaking lines, seems simple.

He runs back and forth to his stage bed; he colors while his mother, Kim (played by Lea Salonga), sings; he wipes his mouth in disgust after he is kissed by the engineer (originally Jonathan Pryce, now Francis Ruffalo) and he takes his bow.

But for a 4-year-old, it can be difficult. Tam must get his cues and different bits of business right every time. Live, again and again. He must hold still through long stretches in the stage boxes, and he must put his hands on top of the covers. So Salonga can lift him easily.

Even harder, Tam must not sing along to songs he has heard a hundred times. He must use his left, downstage, hand to wipe his mouth after the engineer's kiss, so the audience can see it.

The real work of teaching the boys the part is done by Fred Hanson, the production stage manager, and Swann. On an empty stage they sing the songs and play tag (for running), "stunies" (for holding still) and "pretend": "Lea is Kim, your pretend Mom," they tell the boys.

To help insulate the children from the razzle-dazzle of the theater, Swann converted their dressing room into what she calls a little classroom — with child-size steps up to the sink and a diminutive table and chairs.

For an hour before their cue, she teaches preschool skills: to spell their names, to put on shoes. They draw pictures and examine bugs with a magnifying glass.

The wailing strains of "The Last Night of the World" signal the end of kindergarten tutorial. Swann takes Tam ("outside of our dressing room, he is Tam") to the bathroom, and leads him marching in time to the next song, "The Morning of the Dragon," down six flights and up one more to their Act I entrance — he in the bed, she hidden beside him. "I've lost 25 pounds and my cholesterol is down 20 points since the show started," she said.

Mistakes do happen. On the way to the stage, one Tam and Barry Bernal, the actor who plays Thuy, Kim's suitor, exchanged "gimme five!" greetings and hand slaps. "Sure enough," Swann recalled, "the next time he sees Barry, it's on stage and Barry is Thuy, and he says 'Gimme five!'"

Some directors and photographers prefer to work without baby wranglers. "We cast kids to do what they do naturally," said Audrey Nizen, vice president and creative director of Broadcast, the Macy's in-house agency that produces television and radio ads for the store. Still, when a shot calls for babies, she calls for baby wranglers.

Wranglers can also provide a buffer for children caught between nervous producers and nervous parents. According to Schneider, "Kids can make \$20,000 to \$25,000 for one appearance, and a mother will sometimes do something unmentionable."

Noting that he has seen "some brutal situations," Schneider added: "You have to make this a recreational activity for the kids, not an ordeal. Kids are very sensitive and delicate. If they dislike you, you're out of luck."

Susan Ferraro writes for The New York Times Magazine on cultural subjects.

PEOPLE

Paul Simon Arrives For South Africa Tour

Paul Simon arrived in Johannesburg Tuesday for a controversial five-concert tour of South Africa beginning Saturday, and said he was "disturbed" at threats of disruption by militant blacks. Simon added that he was "glad of reassurances" from Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and the rival Inkatha Freedom Party, and expressed surprise at objections to tour arrangements that had been discussed since November 1990.

Edwin W. Edwards won the bitterly contested Louisiana gubernatorial race in November, and he apparently did not do badly on New Year's Eve in a Las Vegas casino. Peter Nicholas, a reporter for The Times-Picayune in New Orleans, who watched the governor-elect for two hours at Caesars Palace, said Edwards had a winning streak and left the dice table with a pile of chips worth \$40,000 to \$50,000. Nicholas explained on the telephone that he could not be certain Edwards had actually won money "because I didn't arrive when he started gambling."

Alejandro Gansera, a young novelist who presents his work under the pseudonym "Malcolm X," won the 1992 Nadal Prize, Spain's oldest literary award. Tuesday, Gansera, 34, won the 3 million pesetas (\$30,000) prize for his novel "Ciego esperanzas" ("Blind Hopes"), a recreation of the Old Testament tale of Tobias and the angel.

The woman who accused William Kennedy Smith of rape has complained to police about a freelance cameraman she said was harassing her. Patricia Bowman, 30, told Palm Beach County deputies that she confronted Robert Calvert outside her home and he refused to show her his press credentials. Calvert was gone when deputies arrived, and they said they do not plan to charge him. Bowman complained before Smith's trial that Calvert had stalked out her home.

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TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER. Appears on Page 15. Includes sections for PERSONALS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, and INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH TEACHING CAREERS.

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